The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Angora Wool, 9c Ball.

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In All Colors.

WE ARE GETTING MUCH

Free Advertising by Competitors.

Not 25c, BUT 19c.

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IT IS EASY TO COMPARE.

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Only House Selling

Genuine All-Wool Homespuns

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The manufacturer of these goods guarantees them perfect in every respect, very Durable and Unshrinkable, And made for the best retail trade.

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Today!

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15 Cents. Competitors ask 19.

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In Morocco and Alligator Cases.

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We have a choice collection of

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Unsurpassed in Durability

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OUR POPULAR PRICES!

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INSPECTION INVITED.

GATZERT'S

Popular Tailoring House

179 & 181 CLARK-ST.,

CORNER MONROE. OPEN TILL 8 P. M.

OVINGTONS

The most complete assortment in the West of

Decorated Dinner Sets

And all Table Wares, from the most INEXPENSIVE to the FINEST MANUFACTURED.

INSPECTION OF STOCK AND PRICES INVITED.

145 State-st.

Samples sent out of the city upon application.

WE WILL

Furnish your House Entirely or Partially with

CARPETS!

FURNITURE, Parlor, Chamber, and Library.

DRAPERIES Of Any Description.

BEDDING, ETC.,

Saving you many annoyances, giving you better satisfaction, and at the same time

SAVE YOU MONEY.

Get an Estimate from

THE CHICAGO CARPET COMP'Y

Wabash and Monroe.

UNDERWEAR,

Hosiery. Gloves. Neckwear, For Men. Medium, Fine. Extra Fine Qualities. Largest Stocks! Lowest Prices in America.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Possess 3 IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS. UNIFORMITY, DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF METAL.

USED BY THE BEST PENMEN IN U. S. AND CANADA.

Sample card of special numbers sent on application.

ASK FOR CARD NO. 1.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 753 & 755 Broadway, New York.

LOW FARES

Carry the Passengers!

Owing to Changes in the management of our Factory we have

500 Chamber Sets

To Close Out at the following Reductions:

$20 Set Reduced to $14

$30 Set Reduced to $20

$36 Set Reduced to $24

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And HIGHER COST grades in PROPORTION.

HILDRETH & CO.,

221 & 223 State-st.

S. A. Kean & Co. Bankers.

SUCCESSORS TO PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,

100 WASHINGTON-ST.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GRANT DISCOUNTS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. LAND WARRANTS. CHOICE Investments always on hand.

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TAILORS,

170 STATE STREET.

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IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING,

A FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

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The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.

BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

10 Gallons for $1.50, delivered.

Telephone 67. No. 132 Adams-st.

Men's and Youths' Fall Styles Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

On and After Monday, 19th Inst.,

And until further notice, the retail delivered price for our celebrated

Scranton Coal

Will be as follows:

Grate and Egg, - $6.00.

Stove and Chestnut, $6.25.

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,

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OUR PRICE FOR

ANTHRACITE COAL

WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

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At retail, delivered to all parts of the city.

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ASTHMA AND CATARRH CURED BY THE CIGARETTES ESPIC

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgias &c. Paris: 1, ESPIC, 12, Rue St. Lazare.—New York: FOGUERA; MILHAU. Sold by all Chemists of America.

A TRIPLE COLLISION.

An Emigrant and Passenger Train Come Together Not Far from Jersey City.

This Wreck Is Dashed Into by Another Train and Six Persons Are Killed.

Seven Passengers Wounded—A Horrible Scene—Three Railroad Men Killed in New Hampshire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A triple collision, by which six persons were killed and seven wounded, occurred this evening on the Pennsylvania Railroad about three and one-half miles out of Jersey City, under a coal chute beyond the west end of the Hackensack bridge. An express train ran into an emigrant train, knocking a caboose that was at the rear of the latter across the east-bound track. Both the express and the emigrant trains were bound west. Before the track could be protected across which the caboose had been thrown, passenger train No. 194 of the Lehigh Valley Road came thundering up the east track. It splintered the already dismantled caboose and was itself derailed, the engine plunging down the steep embankment and toppling over into the mud, in which it settled about four feet. The baggage-car followed the engine half way down the bank and the smoking-car left the track. The emigrant train was filled with passengers, many of them women. Their cries mingled pitifully with the hissing steam and the crash of timbers and iron. After the immediate shock many of the passengers joined the train-hands in a search for the hurt, to which they were guided by the moanings of the victims.

THE AREA OF THE DISASTER.

As the area of the disaster was barely more than the length of two cars, the searchers were not long in finding the injured. Two were immediately pulled out from under the caboose. One was a woman whose head had been cut off. The other was the body of a man crushed beyond recognition. The head was shapeless and the body like pulp. A man with his head bleeding crawled up the bank over which the engine had toppled. He was Owen Hall, the engineer of the Lehigh express. Others were found in the cars. A woman lay on the floor near the rear door of the car that immediately preceded the caboose on the emigrant train. The car was telescoped. As the men raised her her leg dropped out of her dress. It had been cut off at the thigh.

Word was sent to Jersey City soon after the accident, and at 9:30 o'clock a relief train arrived at the scene of the wreck. The wounded were still moaning and shrieking. Three of them had been carried into the smoking-car of the Lehigh Valley train.

A GHASTLY SCENE.

The woman who had lost her leg lay in one corner. The other two persons were a dead man and a woman who was insensible from fractured thighs. The other two bodies lay on the bank, and the wounded were scattered in the cars in which they had been hurt, their friends caring for them as best they might with scant appliances for their comfort. The relief-train with the three persons on board was at once returned to Jersey City. Another arrived to take its place, and about 10 o'clock went back with the rest of the dead and wounded. Then the emigrant train, detached from the splintered caboose, moved in toward Newark. The express train, except a Pullman car that could not be loosened from the engine, was drawn back about a mile to the freight switch, and then proceeded to Philadelphia, and the passengers of the Lehigh Valley train walked around the wreck and took coaches that had been sent for from Jersey City. Wreckers were in sole possession by 10:30 o'clock.

WHAT THE WRECKERS FOUND.

They found that No. 10 engine, belonging to the express train, had leaped the track and was pointing over the embankment. The trucks had been wrenched off, and it had dug into the coaldust walk at the side of the track fully three feet. The collision with the caboose had knocked off the engine's pilot, but so far as could be seen no further damage had been done. The Pullman car stood on the track behind the engine uninjured, except in the wrenched coupling. Engineer Covert and his fireman were with the engine. Both had been badly shaken up, but neither was hurt. Conductor Merritt had gone on with the train. There was no sign of the emigrant train except the caboose, which the wreckers were removing by tearing it apart. Splinters of wood strewed the track for several feet beyond the caboose. Part of them were from the car in front of the caboose, whose rear had been crushed in. Engineer Lasclere and Conductor Bogen went on with the train. Ticket-Collector Uberoth of the emigrant train had been carried back to Jersey City, as had been Engineer Hall of the Lehigh Valley train. Conductor Bradshaw having come to Jersey City with the uninjured passengers, an ambulance from St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, waited at the wreck until all the injured had been removed.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

The accident was caused by the delay of the emigrant train in getting out of the way. It had left Jersey City at 8:03, the express following at 8:15. The emigrant train stopped at the chute for coal, had loaded, and was backing slowly when the express came along, not having been warned by the operator at the block station at Marion. The coalmaster thought part of the emigrant train had become detached and that the engine was backing to couple it on.

Word of the accident had reached the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City at 9:20 p. m., and the relief train was immediately sent to the scene of the wreck with Drs. Watson, McGill, Varick, Rae, Golding, Smith, and Wolfsohn. Word was also sent to police headquarters, and a general ambulance call was sent out, which brought vehicles from the St. Francis and Charity Hospitals and from the Hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The first relief train reached the station near the wreck before 11 o'clock, and, despite the efforts of the police, a few of the curious dodged through their lines to the cars. The ambulances were drawn up in a line in front of the tracks before the victims, and the drivers and stationmen hastened down the platform with stretchers to transfer them.

The Lehigh Valley train had a large number of passengers, among them many ladies. When it struck the caboose and rear car of the emigrant train the passengers were all thrown forward, and many of them were sent across the seats.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

Robert McCutcheon of No. 100 West Twentieth street, New York, had a seat in the middle of the second car. He said that he was nearly thrown out of his seat and that the female passengers were panic-stricken and screamed wildly for help. The engine and cab had rolled down the embankment. He hurried out and ran down the embankment. Through the thick fog he could distinguish the form of a man lying under the engine, and he pulled him out. The man's nose was broken, his mouth and jaw were badly lacerated, and he had, besides, bruises and cuts about the head. The wounded man said he was the engineer. Mr. McCutcheon carried him into the rear car of his train. With another gentleman he carried a woman whose thigh was broken and who appeared to be suffering from internal injuries into the car where the engineer had been taken. She said that she was a Swedish immigrant, and that her name was Christina Hendricksen. In a few seconds another woman of about middle age was brought in moaning piteously. She had been found almost under the caboose. Her right foot had been cut off, while her left leg had been crushed to a pulp, and she had also received severe internal injuries. The shock to her nervous system was so great that the physicians considered her case as hopeless.

WHERE THE DEAD LAY.

At one side of her a girl, evidently of the same nationality, was lying dead beside a headless man, whose body was crushed to a pulp and whose clothes were begrimed with mud and sand. The woman's face was crushed in and there was a deep gash in the centre of her forehead. The head of the man was not brought from the scene of the wreck. In one corner of the car lay the entire leg of a woman, which had been as neatly cut from the hip as if the operation had been performed by a surgeon. The stocking and garter were intact. The injured were on the opposit side of the cars, all pale and two of them unconscious. The first to be removed was Ulena Arnears, an emigrant, who was on her way to join her father in Madison, Wis. The leg in the corner of the car had been cut from her left tigh, and the right leg was gone from the knee down. Stewart A. Bowers, a fireman, living at South Easton, Pa., was next brought out, suffering from a scalp wound, which had rendered him unconscious. The remaining injured passengers on the car were Christina Yugbritsen Bolsted, who was going to visit her father, Edward Bolsted of Centre avenue, No. 801 Northeast, Minneapolis. She had received a fracture of the thigh. The injured were taken to St. Francis' Hospital.

THE WOUNDED POURING IN.

It was nearly an hour before anything further was heard from the wreck, and then an incoming train brought in more injured with its passengers. Ralph Curry, a young man just over from England, was among the number and was on his way to relatives in the West. The next victim to be brought in was an immigrant boy, who was found under the wreck with his skull crushed in. He lived only a few minutes. Under the débris of the caboose the body of a young immigrant woman was found. The head had been almost severed from the body. Under the engine of the Lehigh Valley train was found a body which was unrecognizable and was supposed to be that of the engineer. A German immigrant, about 35 years of age, was found with his right arm and right leg broken.

Laura Redesen Melanamd, who was going to join her husband in Norwood, Ia., and Marinas Klinger, a male immigrant on the way to friends in Lajunta, Colo., completed the list of injured brought to the station at Jersey City.

THE DEAD:

Unknown man, decapitated and body crushed to a pulp.

Unknown Norwegian girl, about 16 years of age, head torn from trunk.

Unknown Norwegian emigrant girl, about 16 years of age, face crushed in and deep gash in centre of forehead.

Unknown Norwegian emigrant woman, about 35 years old, both legs cut off. She died at St. Francis' Hospital seven minutes after her arrival.

MARINUS KLINGER, 18 years of age, a Norwegian, and unmarried. He sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and received internal injuries.

ULENA ARNEARS, who was going to visit her father at Madison, Wis.

The following is a list of the injured:

STEWART A. BOWERS, fireman of the Lehigh Valley engine, 30 years of age, married, and a resident of South Easton, Pa. He sustained a fracture of the skull.

CHRISTINA Y. BALSTA, a Norwegian, 35 years old and married. None of her family were with her. Her right leg was fractured in two places, but no other bones were broken.

RALPH CURRY, an Englishman, aged 29, married. Head and body bruised, but no internal injuries. He was alone.

JAMES HALL, engineer of the Lehigh Valley engine. He is 34 years old, is married, and lives in South Easton, Pa. His right foot was crushed, but he suffered no serious injury.

LAURA REDESEN MELANAMD, who was on her way to join her husband at Norwood, Ia.

An unknown Swedish woman, 34 years old, and married. Several contusions were found on her head, and rather severe injuries to her back.

A baby, 1 year old, found with the above woman. The child was evidently injured, but the cartileges were so soft that it was impossible to tell to what extent.

LOUIS UBENROTH, conductor of the emigrant train, right arm broken.

THE ACCIDENT NEAR WEST ANDOVER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A serious railway accident happened about 5 o'clock this morning near West Andover, N. H. The express freight "M," due to leave Concord north at 1 a. m., was late. If it had been on time it would have passed the down passenger night train at Grafton. It went out with a clearance order, with two locomotives. When the train reached West Andover it was discovered that the last eight cars were missing, having broken their coupling and run back, and there was no telegraph office there. It was decided to send back one of the locomotives in charge of John P. Emerson, engineer, and F. C. Wells, fireman, to find the missing cars. Before they left, it is said, Emerson told Daniel Scannell, the engineer of the other locomotive, to stop the passenger-train at West Andover, and hold it there until Emerson returned with the missing freight-cars. Scannell says he did as instructed, stopping the passenger-train and delivering a message to Conductor J. Henry Drake. Scannell denies that he was instructed to hold the passenger-train until Emerson returned, supposing that he would keep out of the way. The passenger had the right of way, and in the absence of positive orders to remain at West Andover it proceeded with caution. Emerson found the missing cars about seven miles distant and at once hitched on and started back, supposing the passenger-train was to be kept at West Andover. The fog was very thick.

THE TRAINS COME TOGETHER.

The conductor of the passenger-train stopped at Andover Centre to let off the passengers, and was again under good headway when the collision occurred. The freight was running at good speed, and, owing to the fog, the locomotives were within a few rods of each other before the danger was discovered. The passengers were shaken up, but none seriously hurt. The express and mail car telescoped about a third of the way through the second car. Three freight-cars were in ruins, and the locomotives were thrown off one side of the track and their positions exactly reversed. The body of Emerson, the freight engineer, was cut through, barely hanging together. Near the body of Emerson was that of Freight-Brakeman Eben Hardy. The body of Lucius Graves, engineer of the passenger-train, was nearly covered by débris, and was not discovered for half an hour. His clothing had been torn from his body and his face badly scalded, but the step of his locomotive proved a guard and prevented his body from being jammed. William W. Stone of Concord, who was lying down when the collision occurred, was caught in the timbers by his feet so securely that nearly an hour was consumed in extricating him. He was not seriously injured. In the mail-car was Mr. Perkins, a route agent, and Frank H. Stevens, a paper clerk, of West Lebanon. The former was thrown through a window and escaped unharmed, while the latter was hurt on one knee and one ankle was badly broken. William Turner, the baggagemaster, of West Lebanon, had his hip broken.

HE HAD A PRESENTIMENT.

Among the passengers was Warren Emerson of Concord, an engineer, and brother of Engineer Emerson, who was killed. The former left the train at West Andover, and when he learned that his brother had gone down the track for the missing cars and had been followed by the passenger-train, he exclaimed: "The trains have come together and I know that my brother is killed." The accident happened at some distance from any house, and it required considerable time to secure medical aid. A wrecking-train was sent out and the bodies of the killed and wounded were taken to Concord.

A CIRCUS-TRAIN DITCHED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—The train on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad which was conveying John B. Doris' circus from this city to Jonesboro, Ark., was ditched this morning thirty miles west of Memphis, four cars, containing horses and animals of his menagerie, being wrecked. No lives were lost.

REGARDED AS SAFE.

THE FEELING QUITE GENERAL NOW THAT NEW YORK WILL GIVE A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Republicans enter upon the last two weeks of the campaign in New York State full of confidence in a victory in November. Agents of the State Committee who have been making a tour of investigation through the State report that the Republicans are everywhere united and enthusiastic over their ticket. On the other hand, the Democrats are lukewarm, and in many places open disaffection exists. The fact is not disguised, however, that while the rank and file of that party have no sanguine expectation of electing Mr. Hill, the professional politicians, who are delighted with the nomination of a man of the Governor's stamp, are doing a large amount of quiet and effective campaign work. In the way of organizing perhaps they are doing more than the Republicans. There is certainly need of it, for it will be harder to bring Democrats of the better class to the polls than Republicans. Still it should not be inferred that the Republicans are not active. The State Committee is very energetic, and the local organizations are accomplishing more than is usual in years when a President is not elected. Thus far only a few mass-meeting have been held. The Democrats have not many announced, but the Republicans will send out a strong force of speakers this week, including Gen. Logan, Senator Sherman, Senator Evarts, Senator Edmunds, Judge Foraker, Senator Warner Miller, Sherman S. Rogers, George William Curtis, Theodore Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, and probably all the candidates on the State ticket.

A PROHIBITION CHALLENGE.

Last week the Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, which, by the way, seems to be receiving its principal support from the Democratic managers, issued a challenge in behalf of Mr. Bascom, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, to Messrs. Davenport and Hill for five public triangular discussions on the positions of the three parties on the liquor question. Some surprise was caused today by the announcement that Gov. Hill had accepted the challenge. Mr. Davenport's probable course is not yet known. A debate between Gubernatorial candidates has not occurred in this State in many years, and would introduce a novel and interesting feature in the campaign. Mr. Bascom has been making prohibition speeches all over the State. Gov. Hill has achieved some success as a criminal lawyer, but Mr. Davenport is not much of an orator. He expected, however, to address meetings in New York and Brooklyn the last week of the fight. The attempt to turn the public mind towards the prohibition issue is regarded as a shrewd dodge of the Democrats to stop the discussion on Mr. Hill's connection with the Tweed, Erie, and canal rings, and to throw the civil-service reform issue into the background.

TAMMANY TO TRADE HILL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The canvass on behalf the two local Democratic tickets will be formally opened tomorrow, when Tammany and the County Democracy will open campaign headquarters. The Tammany men will have their headquarters in Tammany Hall. The twenty-five leaders in Tammany Hall express themselves as very well satisfied with the condition of affairs. The resignations from the organization have given them little concern, they assert. Tammany, however, is just a little bit worried over the confidential whispers of some members of the County Democracy that an alliance has been made with certain Republican district leaders by which White and Keenan will largely profit. It is quite apparent to any observer that neither Tammany nor the County Democracy cares half as much for Hill as it does for its Sheriff or County Clerk. This condition of affairs has troubled the members of the Democratic State Committee, and they have determined, it is said, to have a corps of men on duty in each Assembly district election-day to prevent as far as possible the expected trading on the State ticket. While the Tammany people say that they will work heartily for the success of the State ticket, they privately admit that the defeat of Gov. Hill would not be considered in the light of a great calamity. They add that should this be brought about the defeat could be charged to the County Democracy. If, in addition to the defeat of the State ticket, the County Democracy should elect its Sheriff and County Clerk, Tammany could pose as a martyr to the cause of the State Democracy. Tammany professes to believe that the real contest will be between its candidate and those on the Republican ticket. This sort of talk is taken by some of the County Democrats to mean that if Tammany becomes convinced that White and Keenan have good chances of success it will throw a portion of its vote to the Republican candidates for those offices.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, the Hon. S. J. Randall of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. George Vest of Missouri are among the prominent men who have been invited by the Democratic State Committee to speak during the campaign in this State.

THE IRISH SUPPORTING DAVENPORT.

Edward J. Rowe, President of the Irish-American Independents, presided at a meeting in the headquarters of the organization, No. 15 Union Square, this afternoon, at which delegates from nearly all the Assembly districts were present to report the progress of the movement. The Irish-American Independents are intelligent Irishmen who have broken loose from the Democratic party and are working earnestly this fall for the election of all the Republican State ticket. They have enrolled, according to the statements made in the meeting, thousands of voters who are pledged to cast their ballots for Davenport and Carr and the entire State ticket, and they feel confident that the Republican canvass will be successful. Public meetings are to be held in nearly all the districts during the week, and from now until the election the Irish Independents propose to do solid work for the Republican State ticket.

THE RACING PROPELLERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—[Special.]—The Tioga arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, closely followed by the Jewett, but the Albany is not yet in sight.

DARE THEY STEAL IT?

McLean's Gang Trying to Count In Their Hamilton County Legislative Delegation.

If the Fraudulent Scheme Is Carried Through Serious Trouble Will Result.

More Democratic Trickery at Columbus—One Republican Member Already Sworn In.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The are indications that the Democrats are playing a desperate game for the Hamilton County legislative delegation. They will try to count the Republicans out tomorrow. If they do the result will be serious. The gang in Cincinnati has reached the limit of endurance of the honest voters of the city.

There is no telling what today may bring forth in the way of Democratic frauds in Hamilton County. County-Clerk Dalton (Dem.), elected by the gang, will have charge of the official count today. He has appointed a Republican and a Democratic inspector. But that amounts to little. If there are additional frauds over those of last Tuesday they have already been perpetrated, and the Hamilton County legislative ticket is in the hands of the Democrats. Prominent Republicans like Maj. Ben Butterworth and the Hon. Charles Kurtz of the Athens district admit that today Clerk Dalton will issue certificates to the entire Democratic legislative delegation. There is a well-grounded apprehension that this will be done, and that John McLean knew the power of his money when he so continuously asserted that the Hamilton County delegation was Democratic and the Legislature also. Republicans feel that now is no time to give up the fight. They depend upon the honesty of the count today. If further frauds are discovered no one can tell what acts of violence will result.

OTHER DEMOCRATIC SKULLDUGGERY.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Another complication in the legislative muddle appeared today in the refusal of the Clerk of Hardin County to issue an election certificate to Ingham (Rep.), whose election by the official vote over Dr. Smith (Dem.) was shown to be 23. The Democrats will also attempt to count out Kemp, Senator-elect from the Preble-Montgomery district, who has but the narrow margin of 29 votes.

A story is current tonight that McLean, at the count in Cincinnati tomorrow, will return the Republican members if he can be assured that they, with several other Foster men from other parts of the State, will combine to defeat Sherman for the Senate. The only foundation for this, however, seems to be an editorial in today's *Enquirer* to the effect that if the Republicans secure a majority on joint ballot Sherman will not be his own successor. The air is full of rumors about State headquarters tonight as to the probable deals on the tapis. The question of the eligibility of Stewart (Rep.) of Muskingum has been settled, and it is believed that the canvassing board here will supply the deficiencies in the Franklin County returns, which will elect Taylor (Rep.). Chairman Bushnell and Secretary Kurtz of the Republican State Executive Committee went to Cincinnati today to witness the count there tomorrow.

A REPUBLICAN SWORN IN.

1 a. m.—Chairman Bushnell telegraphed Chairman Frasier of Muskingum County yesterday that the Democrats intended to keep Stewart (Republican) out of his seat in the House if possible, it having been ascertained that the Democratic Committee had sent down an emissary from Columbus to look after the case. Frasier took counsel of Attorneys Train and Granger. It was learned that an injunction would be gotten out today to prevent issuing the certificate of election to Stewart. Accordingly Clerk Aston issued a certificate at 1 o'clock this morning and Stewart was sworn in.

CAN'T BE COUNTED OUT.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, arrived at his home this evening, and in an interview with your correspondent stated that there was no alarm to be feared in the reported attempt of the Democrats to count out enough of the Republicans to give them control of the Legislature on joint ballot. He stated that such an attempt was being made both in Franklin and Hamilton Counties, but that the Republicans had good men at the helm who would prevent the culmination of such a disgraceful attempt to make void the election. The official vote, he says, will show the Legislature Republican in both branches by a safe majority.

DEMOCRATS BEING RUN IN.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 17.—John Birmingham and John Tosney, two of the Democratic judges of election at Precinct A, Fourth Ward, were arrested this afternoon on warrants charging them with illegal voting. The policeman who made the arrest was at once suspended by Inspector of Police Mullen, who was in the magistrate's office at the time they were brought in. Frank Kelley, Chief Deputy-Sheriff, and son-in-law of Sheriff Beresford, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of procuring illegal votes. It is alleged that Kelley led a gang of repeaters election-day. Pat Kelley and John Miner waived examination on the charge of taking the ballot-box from the Nineteenth Ward, and were bound over.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—At a Republican jollification held in this city last night Senator Sherman delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:

FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I join you most heartily in rejoicing over the election of the Republican State ticket, including Gov. Foraker [cheers], Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy [cheers], Judges of the Supreme Court, and other State officers, by a majority of 20,000. [Applause.] I also congratulate you that a Republican Legislature has been elected, which will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator. [Applause.] We have witnessed the last few days one of the most remarkable, and, I think, disgraceful struggles by the most corrupt political gang in this State to wrest from the Republicans a Legislature elected by an aggregate Republican majority of more than 20,000. We have daily read of the frauds practiced in the City of Cincinnati, of the concealment of ballot-boxes, of the disregard of the Registry law, of the suppression of the vote, so that even yet we do not certainly know the result of the vote on the legislative ticket in that great city, with all its telegraphs, telephones, and railroads. It is confidently believed that nine Republican members and four Senators have been elected in that city, but the ballot-boxes and the whole machinery of the election are in the hands of as corrupt a ring of Democratic partisans and police as can be found anywhere. What they will do no one can tell. This will depend upon the audacity of the men who control them, but, whatever they may do, it is now reasonably certain that the Republicans of Ohio will have a majority in the next General Assembly. [Applause.]

This great victory has been won against unusual obstacles and difficulties. The Republican party is for the first time in twenty-four years out of power in the Nation, in the State, and in all the chief cities of Ohio. The Democratic party had control of all the offices with the single exception of that of Secretary of State. A new Administration was busily engaged in distributing the patronage and turning out the great body of employés in the post-office and other branches of the public service. The apathy of an off year was upon us, which usually works greatly to the injury of the Republican party. Then we had to encounter the defection of thousands of Republicans who, under the name of the Prohibition party, formed an unnatural alliance with the Democratic party, the

One demanding free whisky without limitation or restraint or taxation, the other demanding the extreme remedy of absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all liquor as a beverage. These two extremes codperated with each other and made a common target of the Republican party. Still, in spite of these all, the Republican party has again assumed its old place in the politics of Ohio, and, if not counted out in Hamilton County, will have the power to give you good laws and a wise and economical administration of your State Government. [Applause.]

We cheerfully acknowledge our indebtedness to the Germans and the Irishmen who supported us last year and again this year [applause], and we would be wanting in gratitude it we did not extend to them in the fullest and freest terms our hearty sympathy and support in all measures that may tend to help labor, to secure economy, and to promote industry.

While we do not doubt the good intentions of our Democratic neighbors and friends, yet we must insist that the Democratic party is not composed of the best elements of American manhood, but has in it the great body of the criminal classes of the country, and is controlled and governed by the Solid South and the free-trade elements of New York. Whenever in power it is sure to sacrifice the interests of Northern Democrats as well as the interests of the great body of Republicans of the country.

Ohio is a Republican State, and should be more strongly so, and it can be made so by a liberal and generous policy that will seek to secure to citizens of every race, nativity, and condition the full and equal enjoyment and benefits of the laws and the protection of his person and his property, among the most sacred of which is the right to an equal voice in the Government of a free country. [Long continued applause and cheering.]

THE LAW SHOULD BE PROMPTLY AMENDED.

New York Post: It is plain that the Election law of Ohio is in a deplorable state of inefficiency when it is possible for the judges or inspectors to withhold the returns of the City of Cincinnati forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls. If the Republicans have carried the Legislature it will be their first duty, and they should esteem it their highest privilege, to pass an Election law like that of New York, or one equally stringent, which shall provide for the canvassing of the votes and the public declaration of the result before the judges of the election adjourn, and also for the immediate arrest and imprisonment of any judge or clerk who fails of this duty. Election frauds are most commonly prompted and made possible by the withholding of returns in certain precincts until other precincts can be heard from, so that the ballot-box stuffers can find out how much fraud is necessary for their purposes. The most effective safeguard of elections is the simultaneous counting and publication of the returns, giving no time to villains to come together and prepare their post-election campaigns. The State of Illinois has recently enacted the principal parts of the New York Election law as applied to large cities. Ohio can provide for her cities in this same way much more effectively than by mobbing the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office or by lynching a few ballot-box stuffers.

THE RESULT WHERE PREACHER LEONARD LIVES.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 18.—The official count of this (Clark) county was completed today, and is as follows: Foraker's plurality, 2,001; Kennedy's (Senator) majority, 2,056; amendment to Constitution, Sec. 2, abolishing October elections, yes, 9,758; Leonard's vote in county, 992; majority for Foraker in Springfield City, where Leonard lives, 1,098. The Republicans were peculiarly fortunate in the figures. Many had wagered that the Prohibition vote would be less than 1,000, and they consequently won. Others bet that the Republican plurality would be 2,000 in Clark County. They only had one vote to go on in the winning of the bet.

THE CARE OF CONVICTS.

HOW CRIMINALS MAY BE REFORMED—THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—St. Paul's church was filled this morning when Bishop Robertson of Missouri preached the annual sermon before the National Prison Association. He took his text from Isaiah:

The Spirit of the Lord is upon me to proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

These words were adopted by our Lord at a critical period of His ministry as typical of His life and work, and indicate His sympathy with weakness, and poverty, and trouble, and sorrow. That same spirit at this later day should make us show like consideration and apply with great force to the questions which come before the association. The Bishop spoke of the methods favored by the association to make prisoners law-abiding citizens on their reentrance into the outside world, and to the enthrallment of character and habit of which the physical restraint is only a type. The Bishop rejoices in the increased number of those willing to give time and labor to the work of prison reform. The suggestion was made that the criminal has his origin in the disobedient child, the boy who plays out late at night, the street-arab. He favored closer discrimination in regard to differences of character and degradation between criminals, and said their case should not depend upon political parties.

The evening session was held at Whitney's Opera-House. Evening services at many churches in the city were not held, that members of the congregations might attend the meeting at the opera-house, and the result was that over 2,000 people were present. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop Harris of Michigan led in the religious services. He said that the fundamental principle of Christianity especially applied to prisoners, to whom is promised free toom. The many past failures are not to be considered as due to the inability of the Christian religion to act. He believed that nowhere do we know so little how to act as in the treatment of the criminal classes. It is a noteworthy sign of the opinion of the times that so many eminent men are seeking through the Gospel to help the prisoners. He then introduced Bishop Gillespie of Grand Rapids, Mich., a member of the Michigan State Board of Charities, who selected the clause: "I believe in the forgiveness of sins" as that part of the creed on which all can agree and which is the foundation of every effort in behalf of the prisoner is said in Christianity itself. He considered the different opinions of the criminal held, speaking as they do of criminals as the victims of heredity, or as an unfortunate class. "The world owes me a living," was considered the motto of the criminal who should be suppressed. The gentlemanly burglar he described as such a man. He condemned promiscuous sympathy, but indorsed aid in all their efforts for reform. He told of the improvements now being made in Michigan, and spoke in behalf of Christian effort in behalf of released prisoners, condemning the unwillingness of the public to aid them.

The Rev. Dr. Henderson of the Detroit Association of Charities followed with the query, "What can the church do to help in the efforts to save and to bless the criminals?" which he answered, arguing for the teaching of trades in prisons, that the released prisoner may have wherewith to sustain life. Good care while in prison is important but it is not everything. Teach and love the prisoners into being better men and women. He believed this question also involved the question of industrial education in the public schools. Pauperism is often the cause of crime and the children of pauperism should be taken up and cared for.

Bishop Harris next introduced Gov. Alger of Michigan, who welcomed the congress, and then spoke briefly of the importance of prison reform, telling of the management of Michigan penal institutions.

The Rev. A. H. Wynde, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities, was the next speaker, who gave some ideas of the individual reformatory work already done and possible of accomplishment. "Can criminals be reformed?" "How can they be reformed?" "Are they reformed?" were given as the questions to answer which this congress had met.

The Hev. Dr. A. G. Byers of Columbus, O., Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, next was introduced. He believed that, notwithstanding the general hopelessness of their position, prisoners can be reformed. He wished to discriminate in the use of the word criminal, maintaining that all convicted persons are not criminal in character. In his State a third conviction gives a sentence without date, the prison managers being authorized to release them on good evidence of reform or to keep them imprisoned for life.

Gen. R. Brinkerhoff of the Ohio Board of Charities and Correction, deprecated the increase of crime and spoke of the increased necessity for more effective reformatory methods.

The Rev. Dr. Grey, Dean of Theological Seminary of Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., was the last speaker, and emphasized the work of the National Prison Association as the embodiment of the Gospel.

The regular business session of the congress begins tomorrow morning.

CHINESE TIPPLE TO BE TAXED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—An analysis has been made of the Chinese tipple which they have been selling among themselve free of excise. It is found to contain 38 per cent of alcohol, and henceforth the Chinese will be required to procure license to sell their native drink.

NO LONGER A PRINCE.

Ben Blanchard, the Gay Speculator, Is No Longer Hiring Special Cars.

The Collapse of the Meteoric Real-Estate Speculator of Terre Haute, Indiana.

His Way of Wheedling the Money Out of the Unsophisticated Hoosiers—Ferd Ward Rivaled.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The collapse of Ben Blanchard's real-estate speculating business was not an unlooked-for event. For six months he has often been in a very tight box, and it was frequently thought that he had reached the end of his rope, notably so when the Pullman's stopped his palace-car excursion party in Chicago a few months ago for a debt on the car he bought from them. He came here a few years ago from Newport, Vermilion County, where he had an abstract office. He established a large office on Main street and announced his name in large, flaming letters. It was not long before he began to advertise extensively in the newspapers of Terre Haute and surrounding towns. His advertisements also appeared in the Indianapolis and Chicago papers. He advertised extraordinary bargains in lands in Kansas, West Virginia, and Dakota. He was soon running large excursions to Kansas, especially to Finney County. No ordinary excursion seemed to satisfy the ambition of the young man, and many times nothing less than palace cars would satisfy his taste. His great excursions to the West were always heralded with large advertisements depicting the richness and beauty of Kansas lands or the great future of Dakota. It was no unusual thing for him to take a palace-car excursion West or to charter an engine and a private car for a business-trip to Chicago or to the surrounding towns. He spent money lavishly, and he soon became known as the "Prince of Finney County." Shrewd business-men were enticed into letting him have large sums, on which he would pay 10 and 15 per cent a month. One or two capitalists figure in his speculations as Warner did with Ferdinand Ward in New York. His checks, after a time, were thrown out of the bank. For a year the bank in which some days he would have $25,000 would not let him overdraw $5 on his account. He soon began hunting for victims among the women. One woman to whose daughter he was engaged to be married let him have $5,000 without even taking a receipt. A few weeks ago his $1,500 turnout was sold for taxes, and night before last his household goods went the same way.

When he came here he was married, his wife being a member of a respectable family of Newport. About a year ago his wife died while on a trip to Minnesota. Blanchard was in Terre Haute when he received the news that she could live but a short time, and he left immediately for her bedside. On the road he secured a special engine and car in order to travel faster. He joined Asbury Church, and at Easter he decorated the church at an expense of several hundred dollars. He also paid a forfeit of $1,000 on a building lot for the church. There are instances where men and women have sacrificed everything they had to put the money into his hands to reap some of those "profits." Lately many of those creditors have been pushing him hard, and one, a grocer named Paddock, swore out the warrant on account of which he ran away from the city, avoiding the entire police force. It is thought he is making for Chicago, where he has some property. His office there is in Kean's bank building, and is in charge of his brother-in-law, Marshall Lee. The estimates now are that he has taken a quarter of a million dollars out of this and a few adjoining counties.

HIS CHICAGO CAREER.

Although Blanchard occupied a real-estate office in this city at No. 100 Washington street, renting a corner on the floor of S. A. Kean & Co.'s bank, the extent of his real-estate operations here, so far as can be learned, do not seem to have been of a magnitude to have attracted public notice. He is perhaps best known by what he claims to have achieved in introducing a new system of real-estate speculation as an available medium of transactions in American realty, the advantages and success of which he fully set forth in a high-sounding pamphlet which he issued last summer. The following is an extract from the paper:

"This National real-estate exchange was organized in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1879 by Mr. Ben Blanchard, a young capitalist of calibre and courage, with a decided aptitude for real estate, and who had achieved public recognition in that Commonwealth before he was 20 as author of the entire abstract system of Vermilion County, of which system he is still proprietor."

The scope of his institution was "by a thorough study of the American real-estate situation to fix upon the map of the continent the precise geographic location of districts, counties, etc., offering the greatest safety and profit for every class of investment from a farm or home to great colonization sites, and vast blocks of grazing, mining, timber, and agricultural lands, where money in any sums might be placed either for ready speculation or for resting a term of years for security and development." He continues further on: "Neither American nor foreign capitalists failed to realize the opportunities presented and sales soon reached enormous proportions." The possibility of failure or loss in the scheme is clearly proven —to the satisfaction of Mr. Ben Blanchard—and the statement is made that last year the total business reached $6,000,000. Offices were established in Glasgow, Scotland; Hutchinson and Garden City, Kas.; Bismarck, D. T.; New York, London, and Chicago. To facilitate the business a small army of salaried men were constantly employed as mining, lumber, and other varieties of experts, abstract-makers, etc. Among the States where vast tracts were operated he mentions West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Texas, Dakota, New Mexico, and Mexico. Semi-monthly excursions were organized for capitalists with the most complete of modern conveniences in railway travel, including parlor, library, and dining-room cars, and an especial new car made by the Pullman Palace Car Company at a cost of $20,000, which was to contain a Steinway piano, and which was the handsomest piece of rolling architecture "on wheels."

Mr. S. Kean, banker, in whose establishment Blanchard has his Chicago branch, was seen last night at his home in Evanston by a TRIBUNE reporter. He said: "Blanchard established a branch here last May, and came highly recommended to us. He has been embarrassed for some time, but we did not know to what extent. We did very little business with him. He owes us a little, but it is amply secured. I presume he got into deep water and could not get out. He was a leading member of the Methodist church at Terre Haute. Blanchard was in the city last Thursday, but said nothing of his affairs to me."

M. M. G. Lee, Chicago manager for Blanchard, was also seen at his rooms in the French House, Evanston. He said he came from Terre Haute last May and established the Chicago branch. He did not think Blanchard owed over $80,000. and thought the dispatch saying he had disappeared owing $160,000 largely from malicious sources. Blanchard owned probably $250,000 on which there was an indebtedness of the above amount. He had branches in New Mexico, Kansas, and Dakota, and his business was principally in Western lands. Mr. Lee did not know where he was now, but could see no reason why the constabulary should be on a hunt for him. Mr. Lee did not know that Blanchard had assigned. He stood in with "Bee-Line" Railway people, and his manager thought the whole matter was brought about by the Vandalia people, who have been fighting him and may have bought some of his paper. The Chicago branch has done just a fair business. Mr. Lee had no means of knowing what will be done, as he had received no word from Blanchard.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BURNED OFF AT ST. LOUIS—BLAZES AT DETROIT, HASTINGS, NEB., AND ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—At 7:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the sixth floor of the Third National Bank Building, on Olive street, between Fourth street and Broadway. The entire floor is occupied by the Bell Telephone Company, and such rapid progress did the flames make that the operators had barely time to make their escape. Five minutes after the first alarm a third was given, which brought to the scene every engine in the city. Olive street in front of the building was impassable, owing to recent attempts at reconstruction, and the engines were concentrated on Fourth and Fifth streets. The Hayes truck and chemical engines could not be used, and by the time the firemen got to work the upper floor was a mass of flames. The fire was confined to the sixth floor, though the building was flooded to the cellar. The sixth floor was completely burned away and all the paraphernalia of the central office of the telephone company. The bank suffered loss from water. The building is owned by the Third National Bank and is insured for $60,000. The telephone company estimates its loss at $8,000, and the damage to the building is the same. The whole central portion of the city is deprived of its telephone service. This includes 800 subscribers. Two thousand wires ran into the office. The fire was caused by the current from an electric wire accidentally communicating with some paraffin-covered wire in the exchange.

YUMA, Ari., Oct. 18.—The new railroad bridge across the Colorado River at this place was totally destroyed by fire this morning, which began on the California side of the river. Loss over $200,000; cause unknown.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—An Appleton, Wis., special says that destructive prairie fires are raging there.

ESTELINE, Dak., Oct. 18.—Prairie fires in this vicinity are very destructive. They destroyed 250 head of sheep for H. B. Greenley.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening three fires visited this city. The first was in Peter Drugman's planing-mill, sash and door factory, on Grand River avenue, destroying lumber and damaging the building to the extent of about $25,000. Of the insurance only about $6,000 applies. The cause was unknown. The other fire originated in the Lynn Furniture Company's building, destroying that and the adjoining buildings, occupied by William Mitchell & Sons, the Detroit Customs Feed Mills, and Barclay Smith's City Coffee, Spice, and Drug Mills. The loss is $15,000; insurance $6,000.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The large implement-house of Bristol & Son, with its entire contents, and the paint and wall-paper house and contents belonging to Mr. Yetter, burned early this morning. The losses and insurance are not attainable. Yetter's family, occupying the second story of the wall-paper store, narrowly escaped death, the hair having been burned from the heads of two of his children. This blaze and the very narrow escape of an entire family from cremation will contribute largely to the success of a water-works proposition about being submitted by our city authorities.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This morning a disastrous fire occurred at the dairy of William O. Nightingale, about three miles from the city. An effort to fight the flames proved futile, and the barn, dairy, dwelling, and outbuildings were entirely destroyed, with farm implements and a crop of hay and wheat. The loss will reach $9,000, on which there is an insurance of about $5,000.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 18.—The inside of Goodman's iron foundry was burned last night. Loss, between $30,000 and $35,000; insurance light. A number of valuable patterns were destroyed. The Putnam Tool Company lost a large number of patterns. Their loss is covered by an insurance of $30,000.

AGAINST THE NORTH.

A SOUTHERN ORATOR WARNS THE BOURBONS THAT THEY MUST STAND UNITED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Senator J. Z. George has just finished a canvass of the lower tier of counties in Mississippi in behalf of the Democratic State ticket. In his speech at Bay St. Louis last night he uttered the following remarkable sentiment:

Do you comprehend the issues upon which the Republicans have made their fight in Ohio, and have carried that State? Do you imagine they have forgotten the prejudices engendered by the War and are willing to recognize us as brothers and equals? If so you have forgoten that their candidate for Governor and Mr. John Sherman, one of their most eminent statesmen, made the canvass on an issue which contemplates the denying to you of your equal rights to representation in Congress. My friends, if any man thinks that we are treated and considered by the Republican party of the North as equals in a common government and union he is sadly mistaken. Now, when these facts are known, when we will decline to hold up President Cleveland's hands or strengthen him in the Administration of the Government on a basis of equal justice and fairness to us as well as to the Northern people? I speak to you plainly. I do not appeal to your passions. This subject is too important for anything but calm and cool consideration. We are in the minority, and we are likely to find ourselves in a still greater minority relatively. The North is being settled up by immigration from Europe. Few come to us. Not many years will elapse before Dakota will be admitted into the Union, then Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Wyoming. This will increase the preponderance of wealth and power of the Northern section of the Union. The South is growing. It is true, but our growth is slower and more by natural causes. Under these circumstances, when there stands nothing between us and the strong arm of a conquering foe, the Democratic party and the President, will you attempt to cripple that President and party? I ask you to think of these matters. So far as I am concerned I intend to stand by President Cleveland and the Democratic party—firstly, because I think they are right; secondly, because I know that when I stand by the President I stand by you and assist in strengthening a barrier against sectional persecution which will overrun this country unless defeated by the Democratic party.

THE DIMICK CASE.

LORENZO DIMICK FOUND GUILTY OF GRAND LARCENY—MEASURES OF ARBITRATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The case of The People vs. Lorenzo Dimick, charged with grand larceny, was given to the jury yesterday. This evening they returned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the first degree, with a recommendation to the court for mercy. The Continental Insurance Company of New York, L. Dimick, the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania have agreed to refer all their disputes arising from the business of Crosby & Dimick, in 1883, to John R. Read of Philadelphia and Joseph E. Carpenter and Stephen P. Nash of New York as arbitrators, the various suits hitherto pending having been discontinued. An appeal will be taken tomorrow in court.

A TRAIN-WRECKER CAPTURED.

HE IS CAUGHT IN THE ACT BY THE CLEVER RUSE OF A DETECTIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Clark M. Seeds, a young man about 24 years of age, who resides just beyond the city limits, was brought here today by John T. Norris and lodged in jail on the charge of attempting to wreck a train on the Midland Road Saturday night. Last August several attempts were made to ditch the train, and Seeds was suspected of being the guilty party. Norris was employed to work up the case by President Peabody, and in the guise of an escaped convict arranged with Seeds to wreck the train going west at 3:47 Sunday morning. Detectives were stationed on the track near the scene, and after obstructions in the shape of logs across the track had been placed in position by Norris and Seeds, and just before the train was due, they were both arrested. Seeds then, for the first time, discovered that his alleged confederate was an officer.

OBSERVATIONS TO THE 18TH.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Arctic steamer Alert returned today from Hudson Bay, bringing back the staff of observers who spent fifteen months at various stations of the strait and bay on expeditions ordered by the Dominion Government to take observations of temperature and tide and movements of ice with a view of testing the practicability of opening up that route from the American and Canadian Northwest to Europe. The result of a year's observations shows that the average temperature was not nearly so low as was expected.

MURDERING MEXICAN WOMEN.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 18.—A special from Laredo says: A courier who arrived this evening from down the river reports that two Mexican women were murdered about noon today on a ranch sixteen miles from Laredo. He could give no particulars. Officers have started for the scene.

A RIOT AT PITTSBURG.

The Smoky City Has a Slight Taste of the Terrible days of 1877.

A Frenzied Crowd of Toughs Break Loose on a Sunday Excursion Steamer.

They Want Their Money Back, Throw the Captain Overboard, and Commit Great Violence.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Twenty thousand people lined the Monongahela wharf this afternoon, and as many more were crowded on half a dozen boats and barges, while great crowds were coming and going for hours. Capt. Paul Boynton was advertised to give an exhibition in his bathing suit at Davis Island Dam. The steamers Geneva and Twilight and the two large passenger barges Edna and Alice were engaged to take the crowd. The J. G. Blaine, a rival steamer, was there to get a quota of the passengers. Pittsburgers have no place to go Sunday, so they all flocked to the wharf. The boats were soon packed so that they could contain no more. The J. G. Blaine first started for the dam. Then the Geneva swung out from the foot of Wood street and dropped down the river as far as Market street. The big barges were hauled out from shore, but it looked dangerous to go down with such a crowd, and the shore was hugged again. Then Capt. Boynton said he would give his exhibition there. The Geneva was below Market street. Further up were the Twilight, Edna, and Alice. The Edna was sunk eighteen inches above the guard-rail and the Geneva was about as low. The weight on the decks was enormous, so much so that the upper deck on one of the barges began to settle down. While a few shrieked the majority did not seem to fear. They seemed to become insane. The J. G. Blaine, which had started for the dam, came sailing back again, while the band on board played "Climbing up the Golden Stairs." Then the crowd on the Alice and Geneva began to dance to the music. The big old barges creaked and groaned, and toppled from one side to the other as the crowd pushed this way and that. The 20,000 people on shore yelled their warnings, but it was of no avail.

TROUBLE BEGINS.

Just as the exhibition was to begin the crowd on the Alice and Edna became possessed of the idea that each one should have his 25 cents back. They had chipped in to see the exhibition, and did not like to have the people on shore get the sight for nothing, especially as the latter had the best view. Their ideas of justice first took the form of mutterings, which changed into requests, and these merged into threats. They had seen Capt. William Clarke collect the money, so a delegation set sail for him as soon as he hove in sight on the Alice. "Give us our money!" they yelled. Mr. Clarke thought other quarters would be more congenial to him, so he turned to walk away. The crowd broke for him. He leaped from the Alice to the barge alongside. After him the crowd went pell mell, and in a few seconds Mr. Clarke was struggling in the cold waters of the Monongahela. Some say he jumped in to escape his pursuers, but he says himself he was pushed or thrown in, and this seems the more probable, as yells of "Drown him!" "Pitch him overboard!" were heard. The Captain was fished out and started up for Wood street. Thereafter pandemonium reigned on the barges. After the exhibition was over the crowd became reckless, and would not leave the boats. Lieut. Hanna and Harry Toole were reinforced by half a dozen others, and they succeeded in getting off a great many of the people, when the leader of the party on the boat cried, "Come back, and stay till we get our quarter." "Yes, come on again," yelled a woman in a blue dress, and soon back along the single plank gangway the crowd rushed despite the desperate efforts of the few policemen. But no money was forthcoming, and they looked about for revenge.

A RED-HOT FRACAS.

A young boy was sitting on a chair on the hurricane deck of the Edna, and suddenly he jumped up, grasped the chair and hurled it into the stream. Half a hundred people caught at that idea with a yell, and over went the chairs into the river. Then came the life-preservers. Soon the cracking of glass told that the windows were being badly. Then shutters were wrenched off and sent sailing down the stream. Into the cabin of the Edna they went. Some electric oil lamps were glittering there. These were smashed in an instant and the oil scattered over the wood work. Some one tried to light the stuff, but he did it in a hurry and no blame came from it. The mirrors were next attended to. Capt. Boynton had a five-foot full-rigged boat on top of the Alice and it went into the river. The big band-stand on the hurricane deck was seized hold of and thrown down with a crash. The people below thought the decks were coming down on them, and with cries and oaths they rushed for the gangway. A small boy espied the big flagpole on the Alice and soon it lay on the deck. A section of the railing was next knocked out. Officers Mike Carr and D. Lewis went into the cabin and found a man chopping the floor with a hatchet. He was gathered in and led toward the gangway. The crowd saw them, and yelled out that the prisoner must be let go.

NO REGARD FOR THE POLICE.

Just as Officer Carr reached the gangplank some one hurled a big block of wood at him, and it hit the officer in the head, almost knocking him down. But they got their prisoner to to the shore, though they had a tough time of it in the big crowd. Many roughs were reckless in their disregard for the police, because they had been told that the officers had no authority on the river. Finally the Twilight hauled the Edna out into midstream and let her go, drifting along at her own will, until she could be towed to shore at a point lower down. When the crowd became tired of smashing things they concluded to leave the boats, though the police had to force off several. The Geneva and Blaine got rid of a large part of their freight and then started down the stream, returning at a later hour, and thus avoiding trouble. By 6 o'clock the following were arrested: James Coward, whose right name is said to be Powers, Wash George, Edward Mahan, and Peter Sugral. Officer Toole says that George is the man that had three fingers shot off in the riots of '77, the night Brown's gun-store was sacked. Over 100 arrests will be made tomorrow, and the owners of the boats will likely be prosecuted.

OBITUARY.

CHASE H. PHILBUCK.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Our city was thoroughly aroused yesterday morning when it was discovered that Chase H. Philbuck, aged 48, had been found dead in his bed, having retired the night before in his usual health. Physicians declared that he died of paralysis of the heart.

[Mr. Philbuck was a graduate of Illinois College of the class of '58, and at once entered upon his duties as Assistant Secretary of State under the Hon. O. M. Hatch, now a wealthy Springfield resident. Five years later he was called to Washington by President Lincoln to become a private secretary, which place he held when Lincoln was assasinated. He was at the time of his death a Justice of the Peace and City Clerk. The funeral will be held Monday at 2 p. m.]

THE HON. H. W. GLEASON.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Hon. H. W. Gleason of Dunlap, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Harrison County, died today.

A GOOD PAL FOR MRS. SMITH.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Wieber, living at No. 517 Wright street, met her husband when he returned home at a late hour last night, and in hysterical sobs told him that a burglar with blackened face and drawn revolver had entered the house during his absence, and had stolen $70 which Mr. Wieber had stowed away in a bureau drawer. Mrs. Wieber said the burglar threatened her with instant death unless she gave up the money. A detective who visited the house a short time after the alleged robbery occurred found all the windows securely fastened and no trace of a burglar.

A MEXICAN MURDER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 18.—An Eagle Pass, Tex., special says: "Antatteto Criollos, a young Mexican resident of Piedras Negras, Mex., was waylaid and murdered here last night by six young men, also residents of Piedras Negras. The assasination was the result of jealousy. The murderers fled to their homes in Mexico.

WETTER AND COLDER.

THE KIND OF WEATHER PROMISED CHICAGO FOR TODAY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity, for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., rain, slightly cooler.

For the Lower Lake region, threatening weather and rain, east to south winds, becoming variable, slightly colder in west portion, nearly stationary temperature in east portion, generally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, rains, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to north and west, colder in extreme southern portion, slight changes in temperature in central and northern portions.

For the Missouri Valley, generally fair weather, slight rise in temperature, north to east winds, becoming variable.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Places of observation.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall during last 6 hrs.
Alpena, Mich	30.16	38	W	Cloudy	....
New York	30.10	48	W	Clear	....
Hatteras, Dak	30.22	41	N	Cloudy	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.07	46	S	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.10	52	S	Fair	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.10	39	N	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill	30.00	54	N	Lt. rain	.01
Cincinnati, O	30.00	52	N	Fair	....
Cleveland, O	30.00	52	E	Cloudy	....
Deadwood, Dak	30.15	40	S	Cloudy	....
Boston, Mass	30.06	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	30.08	23	N	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.03	39	N	Lt. rain	.16
Detroit, Mich	30.00	50	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.09	34	N. W.	Lt. snow	.20
Duluth, Minn	30.00	34	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Erie, Pa	30.07	60	S	Cloudy	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.07	42	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Mont	30.21	33	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Fort Garry, B. A	30.22	33	N	Lt. snow	....
Galveston, Tex	29.82	76	S	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.04	47	N	Lt. rain	.01
Halifax, N. S	30.14	42	N	Clear	....
Salt Lake	30.10	51	N	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.00	52	S	Fair	.20
La Crosse, Wis	29.99	46	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Louisville, Ky	29.90	67	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Philadelphia, Pa	30.10	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	30.03	57	W	Cloudy	....
Memphis, Tenn	29.81	67	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.02	46	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que	30.07	46	S. W	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.17	35	N. W.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.01	62	S. E.	Cloudy	....
North Platte, Neb	30.08	41	S	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb	30.09	39	N	Lt. rain	.35
Oswego, N. Y	30.10	42	S. E.	Fair	....
Pittsburg, Pa	30.04	57	W	Clear	....
New Orleans	29.90	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.05	49	S	Cloudy	....
Quebec, Can	30.06	41	W	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.00	49	S	Clear	....
Washington	30.10	48	S	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	29.78	72	W	Lt. rain	....
Springfield, Ill	30.00	52	S. E.	Lt. rain	.19
St. Louis, Mo	29.84	56	N	Lt. rain	.28
St. Paul, Minn	30.07	40	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Toledo, O	30.00	52	S. E.	Lt. rain	.50
Toronto, Can	30.06	42	S	Cloudy	....
Minnedosa	30.27	29	S. E.	Fair	....
Huron, Dak	30.20	36	N. W.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont	31.25	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw	30.04	44	N	Clear	....
Marquette	30.03	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Stockton	29.98	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Lamar					....
Las Animas	30.07	38	W	Cloudy	.01

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu.*	*Dir.*	*Ve.*	*Rain*	*Weather*
6 a. m.	30.109	45.2	83.0	.....	0	.....	Clear.
10 a. m.	30.096	54.2	61.0	.....	0	.....	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.046	56.6	60.0	N	3	.....	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	29.991	54.6	55.0	N. E.	12	.....	Cloudy.
10 p. m.	29.968	50.2	76.0	N. E.	12	.01	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 58.0.
Minimum thermometer, 45.1.
Mean daily barometer, 30.044.
Mean daily temperature, 51.8.
Mean daily humidity, 74.7.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the Westphalia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from Liverpool; Edam, from Amsterdam; Denmark, from London.

PARNELLISM IN HARLEM.

TENANTS ASK FOR LOW RENTS, AND MOVE IF THEY DON'T GET THEM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A workingman stood on the steps of No. 221 East One Hundred and Seventh street last night and thus addressed about 100 men and women who were gathered about him on the pavement: "Parnellism is spreading like wildfire in Harlem, and it will continue to spread until the landlords will let us have houses at rentals which will leave something from our wages to pay the butcher and the grocer. Refuse to pay high rents and move at once if your landlords won't come to terms. Don't be satisfied with a $2 a month reduction; you can get more. Rents are as high now as they were five years ago, but we can't earn so much money now as we did then."

The audience hurrahed, and the speaker, with twenty-five or thirty men at his heels, marched into the next street and said substantially the same thing over again. This sort of talk has been going on in Harlem for nearly three weeks. When the men get home from work at night they do nothing but talk about organized opposition to landlords, and during the day the women don't keep their tongues idle. According to the facts given to a *Times* reporter last night, this "Parnellism," as the people concerned are pleased to call it, extends from One Hundredth street to about One Hundred and Twentieth street, and from Lexington avenue to Fourth avenue. It was not purely a spontaneous movement, but the result of an active canvass on the part of twelve men who got to talking over high rents one night in a saloon, and committees and sub-committees were formed, tenement houses in every street were visited, and delegates chosen to wait upon the landlords. The latter refused to make any concessions, and thirty families went away from one block within twenty-four hours.

The reporter was shown a long row of houses in the district between Second and Third avenues on One Hundred and Seventh street in substantiation of the earnestness of the movement. They are five-story double houses, intended for ten families each, and bringing from $12 to $15 a month for each suite of rooms. They were completed almost before they were built, three years ago. A man who said that he was the oldest tenant in the block told this to a reporter: "Three weeks ago, before this movement began, you could not find an empty room in this block. Now look at the dozens of signs hung out. There is not an average of three families in a house, and next week there will be less than that unless affairs are mended. All the people have moved out of No. 107 but the janitor of the block. My landlord came to me today and reduced my rent $3 a month to induce me to stay. Two more families across the street were moving out today, when the landlord came around and reduced their rent. They concluded to stay."

The object of the movement appears to be to compel landlords to reduce rents and to make necessary repairs in the houses for the winter. For two weeks past tenants have been holding meetings nearly every night, planning concerted action. The expense of moving was a great obstacle at first, but a committee found expressmen who agreed to move a number of families less than ten blocks at $2 each, and less than twenty blocks at $5. Several landlords, it is asserted, have already complied with the demands made upon them, rather than risk having empty houses on their hands all winter. Others refuse to yield, and talk of organized movement on the other side. Dissatisfied tenants claim to be able to get all the flats they want, clean and comfortable, this side of Harlem Bridge and east of Third avenue, for $10 a month.

M'PHERSON IS MAD,

AND DESIRES A DEFINITION OF THE TERM "OFFENSIVE PARTISAN."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Senator McPherson of New Jersey has a conundrum for the President and Secretary Manning to answer. He wants them to define what an "offensive partisan" is. He claims that there are over 100 Republican employés of the New York Custom-House detailed on the Jersey shore who are actively interested in New Jersey politics to the detriment of the Democratic party. He says he recently made complaint to Collector Hedden in New York about these subordinates, and requested their removal on the ground of offensive partisanship. He also informed the New York Collector that he had good and faithful Democrats in New Jersey to take the places of the Republicans who offended him.

Collector Hedden made Senator McP

THE TRUE RELIGION.

Henry Ward Beecher Declares It to Be All Hope, and Joy, and Life.

It Is the Emancipation of Man's Reason from the Thrall of Animalism.

A Word Relating to the Proper Occupations to Be Pursued by Young Women.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In reading a notice this morning of a concert to be given for the benefit of the Working Girls' Society, Mr. Beecher, after describing the object of the society to be the education of working girls in useful branches of knowledge, such as dressmaking, cooking, typewriting, millinery, etc., said: "Of dressmaking there is no need for me to speak. It comes by Nature. But cooking! In all the efforts that are being made now to economize, and to lift up the ignorant and the working classes of the community, there are a great many fundamental elements that must go in, but the one neglected element of economy is cooking. It is astounding to think what sort of things we have to eat, and in what condition. I consider the kitchen as being the Devil's own organized kingdom against the kingdom of health in the human family. The want of economy, springing from the want of knowledge, the gross food, the greasy food, the want of delicacy and of regard for the finer elements of health and life—it is amazing, it is piteous, it is heathenish. The heathens live better than we do oftentimes in that regard. We do not want any French morality, but we should like some French cuisine. The art of one onion to make a dozen soups, every one of a different flavor; the art of rendering the poorest meat and the cheapest, such as are within the reach of all, into such tasteful and relishful dishes as shall perfectly satisfy the men that gorge themselves with pork and rude beef, and all that; and to teach young women how wisely and economically and delicately to cook it to lay a foundation under their future married life—that will avail very much. I would not hold back any moral or religious element, but the kitchen has a great deal to do with grace in civilized society. It seems to me that fashion goes from bad to worse all the time. Sometimes it attacks one part, sometimes another, and to a very large extent it is a blotch against taste, and I can't expect that millinery will amount to very much.

OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

"But typewriting—that is very important, and opens one of those quiet occupations for women that we desire very much to see extended. One of the great questions of the day, and especially in cities, is what occupations are open to single women—or married women, for that matter, but especially for maidens—by which they can obtain an honest livelihood without breaking down their health, and typewriting, the sewing-machine, telegraphing, copying under suitable limitations open a great many varieties to old-fashioned notions of industry. It is a good thing for girls to learn them, if they never use them. We are all the time rising up and breaking down. One of the most piteous and universal spectacles that addresses your eyes and mine is that of refined and educated women who have to the middle of their lives been affluently supplied, and in the bankruptcy of their husbands or in their death find themselves obliged to maintain themselves and their families. 'What can we do?' they cry. The number of things that a woman can do can easily be counted; and I hold that a part of family education should be to have a substructure of effective working knowledge by which they might maintain themselves under reversed circumstances. It is all very well to undertake to enforce the moves of duty, but a woman wrenched out of her rooted ground, transplanted into a poor and sandy soil, and compelled to bring forth all the fruits that belong to her former station—it is asking a perpetual miracle. Broken hearts lie around thick. We have been taught by novelists that love broke folks' heart, or the want of it; but there are a hundred things abroad that are breaking hearts; and when I say breaking their hearts, the heart has nothing to do with it; it is breaking their nerves—that is where the breaking comes; it is exhausting them—weakening them.

"There is no part of society which has in it more good; there is no part of it more easily assailable, and that deliquesces more easily than young womanhood. There is no class of which more drop by the road, and that constitute so large an element in the stream of death and damnation that rolls down through the streets of our great cities; and any attempt to meet their wants and to anticipate the disasters which easily fall to them will be certainly of the mind and heart of Jesus.'

THE SERMON.

Mr. Beecher's theme this morning was the parable contained in the fourteenth chapter of Luke, fifteenth to twenty-fourth verses:

> And when one of them that sat at meat with Him heard these things, and said unto Him: Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God.
>
> Then said He unto him: A certain man made a great supper, and bade many.
>
> And sent his servant at supper-time to say to them that were bidden: Come, for all things are now ready.
>
> And they all with one consent began to make excuse. The first said unto him: I have bought a piece of ground and must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me excused.
>
> And another said: I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to prove them; I pray thee have me excused.
>
> And another said: I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.
>
> So that servant came and showed his lord these things. Then the master of the house, being angry, said to his servant: Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind.
>
> And the servant said: Lord, it is done as thou has commanded, and yet there is room.
>
> And the lord said unto the servant: Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled.
>
> For I say unto you that none of those men which were bidden shall taste of my supper.

Mr. Beecher said: "The origin of the striking parable is to be found in a few verses before the text, where Christ was laying down the law of disinterestedness, even in our pleasures, where He was in the most significant manner protesting against the commerce of friendship; buying and selling it, interchanging it and trading it, as if it was ware. 'When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again and a recompense be made thee.' 'He invited me, and I invited him, so we are quits.' It is an underlying question of advantage. Now, true love never asks any question except the permission of loving, and true friendship of the highest type of all says, 'Let me give,' and is surprised if it receives too. And if there is anything in the world that is disinterested it should be the forthgiving of an elevated nature in the donation of kindness.

NOT SELFISHNESS UNDER CHARITY'S CLOAK.

"'When thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed,' for they cannot recompense thee—disinterestedness, therefore, not selfishness under the cloak of charity. They cannot recompense thee. Thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. And so were some of the sensitive hearts around Him when He uttered this truth that one of them cried out like a Methodist in meeting. 'And when one of them that sat at meat with Him heard these things, and said unto Him, Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God,' he had such a sense of the beauty of this high-toned love, and how perfect it would be in the higher kingdom of development, that he could not keep still. And then, having got that cue, Christ instantly develops another parable, which I have read to you. And one of the striking features of it is that he represents religion, for that is the meaning of 'Kingdom of God' in this world; it is the development of the highest nature that God has committed to mankind, the lifting of men up into the sphere of true spiritual love, faith, and joyfulness. He rates the offer of this Kingdom of God as like the offer of a festival or a feast. Of course Christ had a local reference as well as a general. That is the peculiar art of His teaching, that when it met the then case right before His eyes it so met it as that the principle that underlay His teaching and parable extended itself to all after-times and through all the world. And He says, 'A man made a great supper—a feast.' That is, the Kingdom of God is represented in this way. Christ represents the offer of the Kingdom of God, or of the highest conditions of the human soul, as a thing most welcome and most joyful. A man made a supper. That is in the Oriental manner, the meal after the fervor of the day is over, and it was made with pomp and circumstance. It was a great thing to be invited to it, and generally it was an honor that was quickly met, for where there is eating and drinking there is almost always a willing mind. Now contrast this with the offer of religion that is made in our day. To a very large extent it is a duty. Well, it is a duty; but that is not the way in which Christ in this parable offered it. It is a pleasure, or ought to be. It is often represented as a thrall. Men feel as though it is to be withdrawn from youth, and gayety, and pleasure, and made to trend the solemn ways of an undancing religion. They will do it rather than be lost, but they will put it off as long as they can, and when they turn to it it is more from fear than attraction.

HOW RELIGION IS PRESENTED.

"And then again it is presented to men from out of pulpits as a positive slavery, and the want of understanding of the great truth of self-denial that Christ taught leads men to say: 'You must crucify everything.' The whole natural man has to be crucified, pleasures are to be disallowed, men are to walk in gloom as the seed of a future life, and to wear pitiful garments here as a hope of more radiant ones hereafter, and men have got to have in their minds catechism, and doctrine, and Sunday meetings, and all sorts of things which don't seem to come by nature. And, rather than be lost, they submit themselves to these things. And so the pulpit preaches to men: 'You will be damned if you don't come to religion—take your choice'; and some say, 'I would rather be damned'; and some say, 'I would rather have religion than Hell.' Not to go into any more detailed examination of the matter, is this the way in which Christ represented the coming to religion? To Him it was a thing that every man should count it a joy to think of; to rise into that estate in which one is a free man of the universe; in his weakness, want, and sinfulness, nevertheless a friend of God; with an interior faith and an exaltation of his best powers such as shall make him superior to the temptations, or the accidents, or the besetments of human life, to such a state of holy courage, and hope, and joy that he might write upon his shield or over his door, 'If God be for me who can be against me?' And such an augmentation to each man, the lowest, the poorest, everywhere and always—one would suppose that such an offer as that would be an offer to be accepted. It is not so offered very largely. Now, religion is not bondage; it is liberty. It is not night and darkness; it is light and daylight. Religion is not weakening yourself; it is destroying the things that weaken you, to give you possession of those elements that, as men counter-distinguished from the animal, make you strong, bright, and joyous here, with the reversion of Heaven hereafter.

"Now, let us in this light look back to the parable and see the excuses that are made for not entering into the fullness of that spiritual kingdom and of that superlative manhood in which it consists. The first one says, 'I have bought a piece of ground; I must needs go and see it. I pray thee have me excused.' What, then; would his ground run away? Wasn't it anchored? Couldn't it wait another day? But it was property. Property is very conservative. Property requires a good deal of watching and taking care of; and the first excuse there may be translated into the modern phrase as to the extent of property owning. There is one excuse. Well, the second excuse is equally significant and translatable. To the messenger the second man says, 'I have bought five yoke of oxen: I go to prove them. I pray thee have me excused.' That represents business, occupation. He has bought them before he proved them—what a fool he was! But if it was a safe thing to buy them, it was not necessary for him to see how they plowed. That was no excuse for setting aside this welcome invitation. But occupation knows no law.

TWO YEARS WOULD MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

"The third represents social surroundings, the environments of social life, the thousand sweet cares, the interlacings, the captivities, the ten thousand elements of life that appeal to our taste and to our affection. 'I have married a wife; I can't come.' That is the way he felt. If it had been two years later he might have said: 'That is the very reason I will come.' [Laughter.] But, at present, 'I can't come,' and under this simple figure He represents the binding influences of social and companionable life. See how broad the scope of each one of those little texts; They stand for large classes; they stand for very distinct influences that are at work in human society. So that no it may be said, for short, that the Kingdom of Heaven is offered to men, a Kingdom bright and radiant, full of honor, full of pleasure, full of hope and aspiration, and the offer is politely evaded and avoided. The intimation is, and it is true in fact, that it is not a refusal of religion that usually men make. It is simply the setting aside for the present, the not taking it; politely setting it aside with various excuses.

"Thus considering the excuse that men make, if Christ had lived in our time there would have been one more man invited, and he would have said: 'I am writing a book; I pray thee have me excused.' The intellectual development of modern civilization is worthy of having had a separate representation, though not then and in Judea. But occupations of various kinds, more serious, more frivolous, more criminal, may be said to be the reasons why men do not rise up into that higher Kingdom of God among men.

"There are very few men, I have said, that reject religion outright. They do reject doctrines outright—they ought to be honored for it, many of them. They do reject church economies. They do reject certain forms of church life—as it is called, religious life. They are not to their taste; they are not to their judgment; they are not to their conscience. But there are very few men who reject that which all these things mean, or strive to represent. The emancipation of one's reason and sensibilities from the thrall of animalism, pride, and passion—that is being a Christian. It is living by a man's reason, a man's moral sensibilities, and living in them in such a way as that he shall have control over all the subordinate forces in his nature.

"Now a man ought to be proud; there ought to be an element of usefulness in every man, and there is a certain propulsive force in this life that belongs to appetite and passion. All these things exist and have a right in the divine economy; but, above all of them, sitting above them, as a rider in the saddle, and holding the rein, they ought all of them to be the servants of a man's higher nature and not to be the masters. And every man, seeing what is the beauty and the dignity, and I may say the grandeur of a man developed in the higher nature—every man ought, this being religion, when the overture is made to him to accept it gladly.

WHY MEN SHOULD ACCEPT IT.

"It is the banquet of the soul. It is invitation to royalty. It is invitation to God's own palace, aerial, invisible, but real. And yet men do not, partly, as I have already said, through the misrepresentation on this subject to the minds of thinking men.

"For example, the motive for not accepting a truly religious life is that men are so already preposessed and engrossed in property and its cares, and duties, and vexations that they have no will, no time, as they suppose, to enter into this higher conception. Now, looking at it from a low plane, the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches are real, as Christ saw them to be, and as we see them to be. Thousands of things, if men make or keep great properties, tie them to them with exhaustion of brain, with incessant vigilance, with night and day care. But property is like the slipping sand, which men find, and which the harder you clasp the more it escapes between your fingers and all around. It has to be perpetually watched and guarded in order to keep it together. It is a common remark that it is not difficult to make property, but the great difficulty lies in keeping property together. And no truer remark than that can be. I bear witness to it. But this is made an excuse for men's not tending to higher things. We have not a moment to spare. We rise early, hastening through our social duties; not a moment too soon are we at the office or store, or at the place where our interests are vested. All the world is a thief. All our possessions are picked at, burrowed under, broken in on; and a man must be incessantly vigilant. It is a campaign. 'We have property interests, and we can't attend to religion. If only there might come a vacation we could get religion then.'

"Well, how would you reason if some dishonest pawnbroker, if some man that, lying on the skirt of Hell, was yet trafficking with men for their property, and had amassed his thousands and hundreds of thousands, and you said to him: 'Rise above these vices of the flesh, conduct your business in a noble and manly way,' and he should say, 'I haven't time to be noble; I haven't time to be honest; I haven't time to be sympathetic,' as if a man could not take care of and guard his property by high feeling as well as by low; as if the spirit was not as potent in this sphere as the flesh itself is—as if it took any longer time to be an honest man, a generous man, than to be dishonest and mean? 'I have so much property that I haven't time to get religion, but I have time to be damned; time enough for dissolution, time enough for corruption, time enough for death or annihilation, but no time for truth, love, purity, worship, and divine obedience.' If the excuse in old times was hollow, the rendition of that excuse into modern terms is yet more hollow and more guilty.

THE OTHER CLASS OF MEN.

"Then there are those that make the occupation of property-earning their excuse, instead of property-owning. Men say, and there is some approach to reason underlying this often, 'What can I do, Mr. Beecher? I am called out of my bed at 4 o'clock in the morning; I have no friends; I am dependent for my very slender support upon my place; it takes all my strength of body and mind to perform the tasks upon which my existence depends, and at night I am so fatigued that I almost sleep before I can recline; how can you expect me to do anything else? I can't think or feel, and am being worn out little by little every day.' Well, there is, so long as a man is in that bondage, a great deal of truth in such a reply as that. He is a bond slave, and no man has a right to put a man into such slavery as that. No man has a right so to task any underling as that he has really and truly no rest, and no chance to blossom upward—no chance to do anything but suck by the roots. It is a crime against Nature and a crime against God. There is a great deal of practical and organized inhumanity in the relation of business, against which the whole front of the Gospel stands opposed; but this, while it lets out a great many, does not let out the mass of men that are moving in the ways of life in an easy business career. 'If there should come to us,' they say, 'some great lift, some great springtide of religion; if there should come some revival that should lift up the whole community—of course we should go with the flood; but we can't step out, we can't now go to church and take on the evidences of a higher life, and we are in no condition in which to enter with any considerable zeal into that higher religious thoughtfulness and conscientiousness and charitableness.

"And so a man sells himself for pottage; so a man sells his birthright. How ignoble men are! We esteem a man as dastardly that sells his vote. A man that sells his vote of course sells his whole political self; sells it for a dollar, and the buyer is cheated at that; how base, how bestial it is! And if a man should sell not his vote, but sell his service to lust—a pander—if a man should sell himself to things that life will not allow us even to mention, the filthiest service of the Devil, how unspeakably wicked we should think him to be? But what if a man sells not his service, not his body, but if he sells his soul for so much of the Devil, the world? 'I will give my time, and my conscience, there is not much of that, but what there is of it, and my taste and my reason, and my whole aspiration; will you give me prosperity for all of them?' As persons reduced in life often gather together the diamond earrings, and brooches, and hand-rings, and carry them to the pawnbroker, and spread the preciousest treasures of their life before him and say, 'What will you give me for these?' and oh-apendium to the lowest, he will give them enough for food and raiment for perhaps a year or two; O, how piteous it is to see such things as that! You don't need to go to the theatre to see drama. You don't need to read Shakspeare or Molière, or any dramatist to see the most touching things. They are going on right in your own town, within a stone's throw of your own church, and in every city, selling for a livelihood the most precious relinbrances, tokens, and treasures. But how little is all that compared with a man that sells his birthright in God, his eternal destiny, the hope of salvation by God working in him resurrection of the spirit. And yet men do it. When they are invited to the full fruition of the Gospel they say: 'I am so incessantly occupied you must have me excused.'

"Then comes a more amiable-appearing and more bewitching phrase. 'I have married a wife, I cannot come; I am going to marry one, I cannot come; I am seeking one, I cannot come; I am in the whirl of the sweetest, most pleasure-bearing society, and what have I to do with the gloom of religion? I cannot wear the mourning when I am in the heyday of joy.'

NO FEUD BETWEEN JOY AND RELIGION.

"There is an impression that there is an inextinguishable feud between joy and lightness of heart in society and religion. But I tell you religion runs from the very highest sounds that are given by the whistling sprites of that organ to the very thunder of the bass. There is not one single range of sound that is not necessary to religion; there is not one single element that is right for any man that is not by double reason right for a Christ's man. Man has the right to all the earth if he is the heir of God. You didn't make mirth; God made it and put it in you. You didn't make imagination; God made it and put it in you to be exercised. You didn't make all forms of humor, and wit, and sparkling gayeties; God made them and meant them to be developed in men. God made everything that is grand in heroism; everything that is sublime in oratory; everything that is ravishing in music; everything that is exquisit in the interplay of social sympathies, and in the life of innocent joy for and in pleasure. He only says, Accept them in their higher relation and use them for Him, for time and for eternity as well.

"You tell me that a man must give up his genial, joyous way, because he has joined the church? No, he has not joined the church properly. He has joined an outside church, but he has missed the inside one. A man who is a true Christian ought to have the most cordial fellowship, the most genial way, the largest joy. All things are his. 'All things are ours,' saith the Apostle. Life and all its multiplied treasures, and death—they are all ours. We are crowned princes if we be the children of Christ. There is no mistake greater than that which disallows you the full pleasure and gayety. I love to see courage in the consciousness of rectitude in men that go where they know they can go, having strength, and yet having tender care for the weak to guard them. The whole round of pleasure in life is not to be criticised because it is pleasure, but because it is low pleasure, leaving out the highest elements of taste. A man that could sit in that organ gallery and play a jewsharp represents a man who stands denying religion. He has got a few base pleasures that he says he can't give up, can't spare.

"Well, the same call is making now that was making in the time of our Savior. Making not alone in the stately cathedral and in the great church, but in the humble places and halls where men do meet. The call of Christ to men to enter into their higher relationship is not only enshrined in the Word of God and made known under all forms of religious instruction and in all places, but every household of father and mother is a pulpit, and is still crying out to every one of the children: 'The feast of the Gospel is spread out before you; come and welcome.' It is in every man that is in life and feels its strong hand and great temptation. There is still in us every weakness that wants the recognition of this call of God to higher strength. Every man that is wandering through life, that has lost the path, that is bewildered in the wilderness—the call of God is to every such one, 'Let Me find you and bring you back.' The worse your crime the more joy that you are called back to the Bisnop of souls. The call comes from every death and burial; all these remembrances of our frailties, the shortness of our life, the uncertainty of our life—these are all calls which God is making in His providence to every one of you, to rise higher into the communion of the spirit of God and into the fellowship of God's people.

THEY ARE PRESSING GOD'S CALL AWAY.

"And your business, and your property, and your mistaken social environment are pressing away this call of God, and you are counting yourself unworthy. Now comes the afterpart. 'Go out,' saith the indignant entertainer, 'and call on the lame, the blind, the halt, and the poor,' and they are called in. 'Go out again into the highways and hedges'—by which it would seem as if the binding conventions of life did not exist there; there was no property there; there was no reason why they should not come in to the feast; and so it is with our great middle class. When an Indian chief was once asked why he came into the church so easily as he did, he said, 'You white men have so much to take off before you take the raiment of the Gospel, but Injun chief got nothing but a blanket, and it don't take him long to throw that off.' And so it is to be found in life. 'Not many great men, not many wise men,' saith the Apostle—it was not complimentary, but it was faithfully true—'ye see your calling, brethren; not many great, not many wise are called, but God hath called the poor, the weak things in this life.' The reason is not that religion is better suited to the poor and weak, but they have fewer things to prevent the transition of the call to their understanding and their conscience. Where the gospel is preached with light and power the great majority of those who accept the terms and begin a better and higher life are those not too deeply clothed, too much occupied, too complex in their relations to time and affairs.

"And this brings the call down still more closely to you. So many as are young, so many as are not invsigled by pleasure on the one side, so many as are not yet complicated in the machine and are a part of it as it turns and are obliged to revolve with its wheels, so many as are here that have not yet property to guard—you are young, free; you have full liberty of choice; to you I bring religion, not as a death, not as a slavery, not as a prison, not as a trial, not as a dispossessor—I bring religion to you as I bring the spring to help the things in the soil. There is life in it, there is resurrection in it, there are growth, and blossom, and fruit in it. To you I call, O, ye that are beginning life without a guide. Do you not need one? Ye that are beginning life with a very limited horizon, will you not permit me to sweep the infinit horizon for your seeing? Ye that are as yet not entangled nor bound steadfast, yet that have the power of moving, accepting, or rejecting; to you I bring the overtures of the Gospel, and say it is a feast spread; the food is angels' food; the service is honorable service; the remunerations here are ample, for godliness is profitable in the life that now is, as well as in that which is to come. And the reversion!

"'Lay up your treasure in Heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt and where thieves do not break through and steal.' There are dignity, offices, crowns, sceptres. Last not this invitation to every one of you away. Listen, enter; then bear witness; call those around you. Go out after them, and in going out seek for those who are your fellows, and remember the qualifying clause, 'till ye find them.' He that lost one sheep left the ninety and nine and sought for the one that was lost, 'till he found it.' Pursue, then, those that are in need; bring them back, and, with the angels, rejoice over every soul that is saved."

HILL.

WHY THE NEW YORK "HERALD" OPPOSES HIS ELECTION AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

New York *Herald* (Ind.-Dem.): We judge measures by their inherent power to benefit the community and candidates by their record for honesty and their fre dom from demoralizing associations. If a man is straight and strong he is our man, no matter to what party he belongs, and if he is crooked and self-seeking he will find out that the *Herald* knows how to hit hard.

When, then, we advise the people of this State to hammer Hill [the Democratic candidate for Governor, for whom Cleveland is going home to Buffalo to vote] at the polls, it is because we know him to be an unfit man for the position he seeks. Let us look at him.

His friends speak of him proudly as a very shrewd politician. We admit at once that this is a just estimate of his character, and add that therefore Mr. Hill is precisely the kind of man we do not want for Governor. If it could only be said of him that he is not a very shrewd politician, that he knows nothing except the business in hand, which is to attend to the administration of State affairs with rigid honesty, that would be a different thing. To say that he is a shrewd politician is only another way of saying that he is a very cunning wire-puller; that he can play into the hands of his party every time, at the expense of the State; that he knows better than any one else how to manipulate the Legislature, and either kill a bill or keep it alive at pleasure. If that is really the kind of man he is, he is the best man in the world to stay at home and the worst man in the world to be Governor of New York.

We are also told that he is thoroughly loyal to his friends. This may be a good thing, or it may be a very bad thing. We naturally ask, Who are his friends? If they consist of the enterprising business element of the community, there is great praise in being loyal to them. If, on the other hand, they consist of a gang of hungry political grabbers and office-hunters, then to be loyal to his friends is a crime not to be condoned. Loyalty is a high quality of character only when the loyalty is properly placed, for if one is loyal to the worst element in the State his loyalty is simply damning guilt. When, therefore, Mr. Hill is said to be a loyal man, we must needs ask, To whom is he loyal? To be loyal to a gang who would sack the city if they dared is simply to be the leader of the gang, and to ask for the Governorship in order to give the gang full swing is an insult to the common sense and the moral sense of the community.

It is evident, then, that when Mr. Hill's friends commend him as a shrewd politician and a man loyal to his followers they commend their candidate's vices rather than his virtues. He will undoubtedly be generous to them, but the money which he puts into their hands will come out of the public crib. This is the worst kind of machine politics, the most hateful form of political despotism.

Out upon this sort of trickery! We have had more than enough of it already. Let us now have a little honesty for a change, a breath of fresh air, a little less shrewdness in politics, a little more uprightness and downrightness. We want no man for Governor who is like a ringed bull, with Tammany holding the rope. We want no man for Governor who cannot see the people because the Tammany boss stands in front of him. We want no man for Governor who is so loyal to his gang that he will not interfere with them when they break into the State vault and steal everything they can lay their hands on.

These are some of the reasons why we oppose Hill, but there are many others.

BECAUSE SHE WAS RUINED

THE DAUGHTER OF A WEALTHY GERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Miss Katie Altringer, 19 years of age, daughter of Nicholas Altringer Sr., a wealthy German, committed suicide at 12:30 last night by jumping into a cistern. After the body was recovered a physician discovered that the young woman would soon have become a mother. She left nothing which in any way would divulge the name of her betrayer. Last May, however, she wrote a letter in which she confesses that a Milwaukee shoemaker had accomplished her ruin.

WANTS TO BE HEARD.

CHIEF-JUSTICE VINCENT OF NEW MEXICO DESIRES TIME IN WHICH TO EXPLAIN.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 18.—Chief-Justice Vincent telegraphs from Sierra Amarilla, where he had been holding court for two weeks, that he will arrive here tomorrow evening. Today his friends prepared a petition to the Attorney-General asking that further action be withheld until he could be heard from. None of the disputed land cases can come before the juries which Dorsey, under Judge Vincent's appointment, had a hand in drawing. All the cases where the United States is a party to the suit must be brought before the United States Court, which is held in Santa Fé County.

A STRIKE COMPROMISED.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The strike of the brakemen on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad has been compromised and all the old crews put to work. President Mackey was here himself Thursday and Friday and soon perceived that a great mistake had been made by the management of the road in abolishing the yard-service at this point. This was the origin of the difficulty, and because the freight crews were ordered to do several hours' special yard work here each day extra the freight men quit. Seven crews left their trains, and at one time nearly 200 cars had accumulated here, creating confusion and trouble. The experiment was a very expensive one for the road, and when President Mackey found, by a personal inspection, that a huge blunder had been made, he ordered the yard-service reëstablished and the freight men returned to work. Several days will elapse before the freight yards can be cleared. President Mackey is noted for his ideas on economy, and when told by some one who did no: know that the yard-service could be abolished at Vincennes, the plan was adopted without proper investigation. All parties concerned are glad the affair has been settled so satisfactorily.

EVANGELICALISM.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton Spoke Regarding Its Glories Yesterday Morning.

He Also Refers to What He Deems Its Limitations and Its Errors.

What There Is to Be Learned from Them—A Tribute to the Late Dr. Tyng.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The recent death of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the eminent evangelical divine, afforded the Rev. R. Heber Newton an opportunity this morning to express his own opinions of the religous system and school of thought of which the late lamented clergyman was an eloquent and able advocate. Heber Newton himself was brought up as an Evangelical, and still holds the position of a regular clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, although he may now be said to wear but loosely the sectarian robes in which he preaches the advanced ideas which sometimes sound as strangely out of tune to ears entirely orthodox. Having studied in the University of Pennsylvania, he first became, in 1862, assistant to his father, the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, in St. Paul's and in the Church of the Epiphany of Philadelphia, while still pursuing his theological studies in the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. After a brief sojourn at Sharon Springs, N. Y., he returned to Philadelphia in 1866 as rector of St. Paul's, acting, incidentally, as Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. In 1869 he succeeded the present Bishop of Southern Ohio, the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Taggar, as rector of All Souls in West Fortieth street, New York, where he has continued since. This church is also known as the Anthon Memorial, in memory of its founder, the Rev. Dr. Henry Anthon. Mr. Newton received the degree of Doctor of Divinity five years ago from Union College. He is now in his 45th year, of medium stature, but commanding presence, with a smooth, boyish face and nervous, energetic manner. He assumes the strong conservative position of a radical reformer within the church, and while other doctors of divinity, who cling to what he deems dead issues of orthodoxy, deprecate his intellectual innovations, many thinking men and women go to hear him every Sunday. His congregation is chiefly made up of well-known individuals of an independent turn of mind from different churches, who have been captivated by his practical and progressive views of religion and of life. As a sort of spiritual free-lance in the field of religious thought he modestly but confidently throws down the gantlet to propagandists of old ideas and endeavors to elucidate the difference between the real religion of Christ and a merely nominal Christianity. Leaving the study of Scriptural fossils to dogmatical paleontologists and the setting up of skeletons and stuffing of skins to theological taxidermists, he devotes his exuberant energies to the exposition and practical development of the vital principles of a reasonable religion for the amelioration of humanity. Accordingly, there are a number of charitable societies connected with his church, including a free kindergarten, an industrial school for girls, a working man's club, and a summer home for poor children, consisting of a cluster of cottages at Sea Cliff, Long Island.

IN REGARD TO HIS POSITION.

Before the sermon he said that as his discourses of last winter on the Bible had given rise to much misapprehension he believed this would be removed by their perusal as now published in complete and permanent form. In this connection he quoted from Canon Farrar's sermon of last Sunday in Philadelphia, in which the Archdeacon had advised his hearers concerning certain statements in the Bible: "If you cannot understand them let them go," and in which, speaking of the thirty-nine articles, he is also reported to have said: "There is nothing about them in the Lord's Prayer or the Sermon on the Mount." A sympathetic smile went through the congregation when Mr. Newton added: "I makes a good deal of difference, I find, who said it." In his sermon this morning on "The Glory of Evangelicalism" he sought to show the features which had constituted the power of the religious system as they appeared to one who had been up in it, and who still revives its memory, although the progressive thought of the present day has passed beyond it. After a brief tribute to the ability and character which had made Dr. Tyng the leader of the Evangelicals, Mr. Newton went on to say:

"I am glad of an opportunity to express my own mature judgment of that early faith to own the great truths which I still recognize in it, and to indicate, as I intend to do hereafter, what seem to me the limitations and errors of that system. There must have been great truths in it, else whence its power? There must have been great errors, else whence its loss of power? Ecclesiastically it deepened the Protestantism of the Church of England and of our own Church, and fed a freer spirit in religion. With the Oxford movement gathering headway in the very days of the Evangelical fathers, and with the ritualistic movement coming on in the train of tractarianism, there was needed a mighty set in the opposit direction to hold these churches to their historic anchorages. Where would the Protestantism of our churches have been today had it not been for these doughty Low-Churchmen? With the tendencies which are working among us—tendencies which are fed from our incompletely reformed prayer-book—we have need still to cherish the ecclestiastical views to which Evangelicalism gave so great an impetus. As an intellectual system it was simply the modified Calvinism which still forms the warp and woof of popular Protestantism. That in this system, which gave it so strong a hold upon the minds of its followers, was its presentation of a cut-and-dried solution of the enigma of life which had a word for every difficulty, an answer for every perplexity. Men walked serene amid the system which had been builded for them; having fathomed the deepest waters, and buoyed the most intricate courses of thought, and drawn up official charts of the heavens above, of the earth beneath, and of the waters under the earth.

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

"We may well be thankful for the shelter which our fathers found in this system—in this book, the shelter under which they trained our souls for the rough weather which we were to find when Providence turned us out of doors to seek some other refuge. Just because our age is one of such sad unrest I cannot believe that the present uncertitude is to endure. Some fresh word will yet proceed from out the mouth of God—clear, strong, authoritative—fitted for our age that is making all things new; a word which will prove to be the old faith in a new form, a higher statement of the essential Christian truth. In the spiritual intuitions and aspirations of Evangelicalism lay its innermost secret of power. It affirmed with intense conviction the exceeding sinfulness of sin. The first effort of the preacher was to induce in his hearers this conviction of sin. Woe to us children of the great souls if we lose out of our religion this stern sense of sin; if our aspiration after any beautiful goodness lift us up into the thin air, where we fancy that we have escaped the downward pull of evil; if our philosophy does away with the plain, old-fashioned terms for wrong-doing; if our revised Bibles no longer remind us that there is a Mount Sinai! Evangelicalism enforced its conviction of sin by persuading man of a most real and solemn judgment upon sin. I can remember with a shudder the days when, as a mere boy, I kneeled down, night after night, in a terror which shook my whole frame, praying God to have mercy upon me and save me from Hell. We may well be unspeakably thankful that this awful vision has faded above our souls; but our children have no such terrors to pass through. But is the gain unmingled with some loss? In escaping from the ghastly Hell of a Dante have we not left out of sight behind us any Hell at all? Do we not fail to realise how positive, how stern, how awful is the penalty which the moral law enforces upon wrongdoing, how unescapable are the natural consequences of all immorality, how fearful is the retribution which Nature enforces? We cannot afford to lose the wholesome restraint of a true fear—not while Nature is as stern as she is, and our hearts are as full of evil tendencies as they are, and the world as full of temptations as we find it.

WHAT EVANGELICALISM HAS DONE.

"Evangelicalism awakening this conviction of sin in men, and persuading them of such an awful judgment upon all sin, roused them to seek, with all their energies, to save their souls. It is easy for us to criticise the effect of such preaching. None the less let us remember with reverence the noble seriousness, the profound earnestness, which it inspired. Men may have been stern and solemn, but they did not chatter and simper amid the stern realities as too many of their children do. Perhaps their eyes were turned too often to the master's birch rod, but none the less they did not play truant from the school of life, but toiled in study and graduated into the skies with honor. Has the time come when we can lay aside this lofty earnestness? Alas for us if, under our balmier skies, we forget that for beings who are growing toward a higher existence after death the earthly life must of necessity be an unutterably solemn trust, whose wise or foolish use will make or mar our destinies for ages; better far the overstrained, fear-driven concentration of purpose of the men who realized that they had souls to save than the light-hearted frivolousness of those who have forgotten that they have such property as souls, and have lost sight of there being any danger from which they need to save them. From this strenuous, stern, and solemn aspect of Evangelicalism, whose very sadness fed a noble seriousness, let us turn to its brighter side. It was those very preachers who thundered so sternly the law of Sinai who spoke again, in soft and soothing strains, the gospel of hope and peace. These good men believed thoroughly in the forgiveness of sins; a man had no need to question about it with sore misgivings and sinkings of heart: he might know it with the same blissful assurance that he had of the warm, soft sunshine, as he walked out of the shadows into the light and felt it bathing all his being, and the way back to the Heavenly Father was no long and wearisome journey. God was not fenced off from the soul by any elaborate mediatorial system. One had not to go through the court of any temple or run the gantlet of any priestly hierarchy in order to penetrate to the holy place. One step would carry a man into the sacred presence, and that step turned within. This is a gospel which can never grow old, can never be out-dated.

A GREAT NEED.

"The more we learn of nature's laws, of the awful sequences of sin, the more do we need to hear a voice from the infinit soul back of nature's whispering forgiveness. Amid the rabbins, who knew all about the sacred books and the priests, who knew all about the sacred altars, neither knowing anything surely in their own souls about God, Jesus stood, speaking as one having authority and revealing a Heavenly Father. Deep down in my soul I feel today the abiding force of that gospel of my boyhood, and, underneath my being, as the mainspring of my strength, there rises day by day, the faith that 'God is love.' This last word reminds us of what was unquestionably the central spring in the spiritual motivity of evangelism; its emphasis upon the person and work of Jesus Christ. The love of God was not to these men an induction from nature. It was not merely an intuiton of the human soul. This Gospel of divine love was a revelation which flashed upon the soul full and clear in the light and life of the Nazarene. Practically, Christ Jesus was to our fathers God. The love of the soul for God, which is hard for most men to feel, and towards the impersonal being whom Nature suggests, became a vivid consciousness in the presence of a God manifest in the flesh, the personal being whom the Son called Father. Nor was it only that the human son declared the love of a divine father. There had been a mysterious barrier between God and man, so that, while far up the eternal hills there ever lay the springs of love, fresh and full, those waters could not make their way down to man. The end of the incarnation was an atonement, and pardon was sealed in the blood of the Lamb. To read the hymns of the evangelical bards, hymns which are household words, is to realize the power of this faith. 'There is a fountain filled with blood.' 'Forever my rest shall be.' 'How sweet the name of Jesus sounds.' Through those songs of the spirit what power breathes? Religion must always lead man back of the seen and human to the unseen and superhuman, the infinit and eternal being in whom we live and move and have our little beings, whom no man hath seen at any time neither can see, who dwelleth in light unapproachable. But the religion which leaves the human soul before the inscrutable mystery of the unseen One who is beyond our utmost thought will always miss the secret of the profoundest power over man. The secret of original Christianity was that, without dogmatizing upon the mystery of the person of Jesus Christ, it made men see in him the form of God—the very character and nature of the Divine Being.

WE SHOULD HOLD FAST.

"Let us hold fast the love of our fathers to Jesus, feeling with them that in loving His spirit we are loving the God. Thus we shall not lose the last and crowning factor of power in the spiritual life of our fathers—their utter self-consecration to the service of their fellows as the service of God himself. There is no more conclusive test of the power of religion over men than its ability to consecrate the pocket. William Wilberforce habitually gave at least a tenth of his income to charity, while John Thornton, the London merchant, who was the financier of the movement, gave a fourth or even a third of his profits. Would to God that as pract

The Tribune.

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CHICAGO OP.-H.—Barrett in "Francesca da Rimini."
ACADEMY—"Muggs' Landing."
STANDARD—Hanlon Brothers in "Fantasma."
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HAVERLY'S—Honse Minstrels.
OLYMPIC—Joseph D. Clifton in "Myrtle Ferns."
LYCEUM—Daniel Sully's "Capital Prize."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—Goodwin Opera Co. in "Mikado."
CRITERION—Chas. L. Davis Co. in "Alvin Joslyn."
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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 138, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, Oct. 23. Work on the M. and P. Degrees. Full attendance requested. Per order E. M. ASHLEY, H. P.
R. F. NEWELL, Sec.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

BOYCOTTING in Ireland has been severely checked.

WAR between England and Burmah seems almost certain.

THE Czar left Copenhagen yesterday for St. Petersburg.

THE Republican primaries in this city will be held tomorrow.

IT is thought that the Chicago Appraisership will be disposed of this week.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL VILAS is expecting daily to hear of the ratification by Mexico of the new postal treaty.

THE bicentennial anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was celebrated in hundreds of British churches yesterday.

IN his annual report Treasurer Jordan will discuss the silver question at length. He is a radical anti-silver-man and favors the immediate suspension of silver coinage.

THE Rev. W. Y. Brown of New York gave a sketch last night at the Fourth Presbyterian Church of the temperance work in the Presbyterian Church for the last century.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER ATKINS will confer with the Indian Chiefs at Muscogee, I. T., this week regarding the unlawful cutting of timber in the Nation by white men and the removal of intruders.

THE interesting article of the Hon. E. B. Washburne on Abraham Lincoln in Illinois, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, should have been credited to the *North American Review* for October. The credit line was accidentally omitted.

IN New York yesterday the Rev. R. Heber Newton found the opportunity in the recent death of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng to express his own opinions of the religious system and school of thought of which the deceased clergyman was an able advocate.

TURKEY is represented as maddened by the vague assurances and the absolute inaction of the Powers in regard to the threatened dismemberment of her European possession, and there is a general feeling in Turkish official circles that decisive action should be taken at once. At a council of Turkish Ministers yesterday a collective note was drawn up, to be forwarded to the various European Capitals today, demanding the assistance of the Great Powers to secure a definit settlement. Military preparations in the Balkan States continue with unabated vigor.

MR. BEECHER preached yesterday morning in Plymouth pulpit, Brooklyn, upon the subject of the true religion and what it was, taking as his text the parable of a certain man who invited various persons to his feast but who declined with various excuses. Mr. Beecher said those excuses were being made today; men were too occupied with business or pleasure to seek religion, and sought it finally from fear rather than desire. The true religion was all joy, and light, and life, and gladness; not the sombre, melancholy, gloomy thing men made it out to be. He prefaced his sermon with a few remarks relative to appropriate occupations to be pursued by women.

IN the Iowa campaign there is such unanimity among the Republicans and such a general revolt against the odious record of Whiting, the Democratic nominee for Governor, and also against the attitude of that party in its platform on the liquor question, that the desperate Bourbon leaders are starting all sorts of roorbachs to turn the tide away from Larrabee, the Republican standard-bearer. A carefully-prepared statement, pretending to give Mr. Larrabee's attitude on the prohibition question, was printed and intended to serve as a broadside, but it has been so promptly refuted as to prove a boomerang. Republican prospects were never brighter in Iowa, both as regards the State and legislative candidates.

"THE Present and the Future" was the theme of the Rev. H. W. Thomas' sermon at the People's Church yesterday morning. The Rev. S. J. McPherson preached at the Second Presbyterian Church on "Economical Generosity," while at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church "The Minister's Preaching" was the theme of the Rev. John Alabaster. The West Side Christian Church, on Western avenue near West Congress street, was dedicated in the morning, the Rev. Z. T. Sweeny of Columbus, O., preaching the sermon, while in the afternoon Marie Chapel, the new mission established by Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, received its dedication, Bishop Bowman of St. Louis delivering the sermon.

A BEAUTIFUL spectacle was presented in Cincinnati Saturday. A policeman arrested on warrants two Democratic judges of election charged with illegal voting. The officer was at once suspended by Police-Inspector Mullen, who is the same man convicted for having at last fall's election, when Police Lieutenant, locked up a large number of negroes and kept them in limbo election-day to prevent them from voting the Republican ticket. It will be remembered that Mullen was speedily pardoned by President Cleveland, Gov. Hoadly being prominent among the Democratic politicians who petitioned for his release. Mullen evidently believes that the clemency extended toward himself should be remembered, hence his prompt action in bouncing the policeman who committed the grave blunder of arresting Democrats charged with such a trivial offense in the eyes of the Bourbon fine-worker as illegal voting.

THREE Democratic United States Senators are quoted anonymously as declaring that the Civil-Service Commission will be allowed to die a natural death. Eaton and Gregory have found their places so uncomfortably warm under a Democratic Administration that they are glad to retire, and it is thought that Thoman will soon follow. Then will come the difficulty of filling the vacant places. What Democrat so hungry for office that he will desire the odious and despised office of a Civil-Service Commissioner? Will not any Democrat who accepts such a place and attempts to perform its duties be regarded as virtually a traitor to the party? The hungriest Democratic seeker after spoils might pray for the President to give him anything else than an appointment as a Civil-Service Commissioner. What sort of a future could any Democrat expect inside the party after he had served a term attempting to enforce non-partisan regulations in the civil service? Of course there are Democrats hungry enough to accept anything, but such a post as that of Civil-Service Commissioner must be given to a man of some prominence, and it is confidently predicted that the President will be unable to find a representative Democrat who will consent to fill an office which the entire party regards with odium and contempt.

DAN MANNING NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OHIO ELECTION.

A Democratic political prophet whose ability is manifest only in the direction of hindsight claims that the falling off in the Democratic vote in Ohio and loss of the State are owing to the apathy or perhaps the treachery of Dan Manning, the Secretary of the Treasury. The Ohio Democrats, it is said, received no help from the Administration. Manning, as the adjutant of Mr. Cleveland and general manager of his chief's political fortunes, feared, it was alleged, that if Hoadly scored a fine victory in Ohio this fall he might become a formidable candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1888, and it is said that the same reasoning applies to Hill's candidacy in New York. According to this hindsight philosopher no Democratic candidate in any of the States need expect any aid and comfort from Washington. The artful Manning is undermining all other prominent Democrats for the sole purpose of keeping Cleveland stock high in the next convention market. This theory may be ingenious, but the evidence hardly warrants the attempt to make Manning serve as a scapegoat for the Democratic Waterloo in Ohio.

What could Manning or the Administration have done to help the Ohio Democrats? If the New York boss had labored in Ohio throughout the campaign the Democratic party would have lost rather than gained; the better elements of the party would have resented all attempts at interference or dictation from Washington; and all fair Democrats ought now to concede that Manning and Cleveland did wisely in keeping their fingers out of the Ohio campaign. If Manning had shown his face in Ohio politics, angry and jealous Democrats would have asked why he did not attend to his own proper business and show more activity in dividing the spoils. What business would this renegade representative of civil-service reform have in Ohio attempting to take command of the Jacksonian spoils Democracy of that State? The mossbacks would have called on him to defend his own record and explain why he continues piling up surplus revenues and contracting the currency instead of applying it in payment of bonds or in declaring a general division among the voters, according to the promises made by Hendricks on the stump a year ago. The old-timers would have informed Manning that they could attend to the addition or subtraction of the Democratic vote if he would see to the division of the spoils.

The only help the Administration could have rendered the Ohio Democrats would have been by furnishing more spoils. Manning might possible have done something to arouse enthusiasm by cutting off more slices of meat and throwing them freely to "the unkenneled pack of the party," but the civil-service law tied his hands and all the schemes for evading the act were exhausted when the Ohio campaign began. It is perfectly clear that it was not in the power of Manning or Cleveland to add ten votes to the Democratic poll in Ohio unless they were ready to trample the Civil-Service law under foot openly and boldly. Even then it is doubtful whether they could have done much to increase the Democratic vote in Ohio.

A series of accidents carried the Democratic vote in Ohio and other States to its flood-tide a year ago. Hard times, labor troubles, prohibition fanaticism, and mugwumpism gave them a temporary increase of strength. A party long out of power escapes all responsibility and becomes the rallying point for malcontents and cranks of every description. But a party charged with the work of actual administration is like an army on the march, and cannot go far before the tenderfeet and the hangers-on begin to fall behind or desert. The Republican party has been sloughing off the cranks and malcontents for several years, and the first election held since Cleveland's accession to power shows that the Democrats must undergo something of the same process. Contrary to all expectation the Prohibition vote is now found cutting into the Democracy. Numbers of Ohio Democrats, believing what their leaders said about the beauties and virtues of the Prohibition ticket, concluded to give it their support. The Democrats have not been in power eight months before they find the accidental strength which they were able to muster last November is sloughing away. Hard times, labor troubles, and prohibition agitation will work against the Democracy now that it is in power. Unnatural allies cannot sustain the heat and burden of actual Democratic administration. The mugwumps have deserted, the Germans are leaving, and the Prohibitionists filing out. The wind and gas began to escape from the Democratic balloon early in March, and there is every prospect that the process will continue until the whole affair is brought to the ground. Cleveland and Manning are not responsible, but it is simply inevitable that a lease of power secured by accident will end with one term.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Persons who are fond of the unpleasant aspects of business affairs will really have to look to the other side of the Atlantic. It is to be hoped that their opportunity will not last long, but for the present there is plenty in England to excite sympathy. The suffering in the manufacturing districts for two or three years has been great, and there has been little, if any, improvement since trade in the United States began to brighten. And fewer of the people than usual are making efforts to mend their condition by emigration, as the prospect in this country has until recently been uninviting. The British colonies have also held out no better inducements. The tariff in this country is offering more of a bar to the sale of English goods than usual, as the prices of many classes of merchandise, particularly iron, dropped below the point of profit during the dull times, and have not recovered enough since to make it worth while to start up the English mills. As many textile mills and furnaces are therefore now idle as ever. It was not so in 1879. During that year and 1880 British manufacturers and sellers reaped rich profits from the buying craze in the United States. It is apparently just as bad on the Continent as in the United Kingdom, and in addition France and Germany have placed an artificial bar on their trade with this country by their restrictions on the importation of American agricultural products. But the leadership of the world's business is now largely with the United States, and if our revival proves permanent there will be better times in the Old World.

In this country the progress of events must be considered very satisfactory. There has been no relapse in any quarter. Those commodities which have advanced most rapidly have substantially maintained their prices. Wool is a good illustration. It went up 10 to 15 per cent between June 30 and Sept. 30, and the sales were some weeks heavier than ever before, but there has been no decline since then, and the demand is still good. The fabrics made of this material have had a corresponding movement, and there has been a fair profit to makers and sellers. Coal, the last of the leading commodities to feel the change, can now be called strong and active. The largest sellers have assumed an independent attitude and say that a further advance is coming soon. Wheat, too, seems to have experienced a real change of heart. It goes off some days, but reacts easily. It was not many weeks ago that a decline of two cents one day meant two more the next day. There are no important statistical facts known now that were not known when wheat was at the bottom early in the fall, but confidence has come into our market, as well as into other markets of the country. As for the general distribution of commodities, the bank clearings tell the story pretty well. There is a moderate increase the country over, with only the variations from week to week that are to be expected in any period of prosperity. Of labor troubles there are fewer now than at any previous time in the last year or more.

The money market, while apparently not keeping pace with the trade in merchandise, still shows progress. The surplus reserve of the banks belonging to the New York Clearing-House has fallen off over $28,000,000, or nearly 44 per cent, since the middle of July. The loans have increased from $307,000,000 to $335,000,000, but the deposits remain about the same. There has been a considerable increase in the loans of banks in the other important cities since the beginning of this month. The supply of quick capital in this country is beyond present needs, and foreign funds have come here freely since the rise in stocks began.

The stock market has shown a buoyancy that surprises some of the most enthusiastic bulls. There are plenty of securities on the list which are selling above their real value as measured by their present condition and prospects, but that fact "don't count." The imagination of the people as to the possibilities of the future has been aroused, and they buy. Some of the most hopeless stocks on the list—such as Erie and Reading—have taken a leading place in the game of the bulls. The market was stimulated the latter part of the week by intimations of further developments in regard to trunk-line affairs. Buyers say that if the New York Central can return to the 8 per cent basis, if the Lake Shore can pay 6, if the Reading and Erie roads are to be controlled by Vanderbilt, the securities of these companies are worth more than they are now selling for. These "ifs" involve some uncertainties of the first importance, but the buying fever is on, and whenever one clique sell out there is another clique ready to take the stock. The predictions so frequently made during the last fortnight of a reaction have, therefore, thus far failed of fulfillment.

TRAINED NURSES.

The weakness of the objections recently made to the employment of trained nurses at the Cook County Hospital may be inferred from the fact that the trained nurse has now become a prominent agent in the treatment of patients at St. Luke's Hospital in this city, with the most satisfactory results so far, and that the plan of operation is substantially that adopted in the county institution. It may be still better understood from a statement of the principal features of the system as in use by both of the hospitals named.

The nurse is selected by the matron, and taken on trial for one month. If her conduct during that time be satisfactory she is then accepted for two years, receiving as wages $8 per month in addition to her board. The "pay" is supposed to be as small a sum as will enable the nurse to provide herself with the clothing necessary to decency and personal comfort. For this she is required to be on duty twelve hours each day, including the time allowed for meals; and outside of those hours of duty she is expected to attend lectures by experts in the art of caring for the sick, and learn the theory of hygienic treatment, which is to be put in practice with the patients. She does not receive instruction the object of which is to prepare for practice as a physician or surgeon. At the end of two years' service she is entitled to receive a diploma, certifying to the fact of such service and to her ability to nurse skillfully the sick who may desire her aid.

The services of these trained nurses have been of almost incalculable value during the three or four years that they have formed a part of the attendance at the Cook County Hospital. About one hundred and fifty of them are now on duty there, half the number being in attendance during the day and the other half tending the sick through the watches of the night. The managers of St. Luke's Hospital began to employ them nearly eight months ago, and now have more than twenty in attendance. They have found the plan to work so well that there is no danger it will be abandoned by them, whatever course may be pursued by the county at the request of blatant politicians who regard the patronage of an office as chiefly valuable for the manipulation of votes, "with all that the name implies." It is not impossible that the institution of the trained-nurse system may develop abuses in the future if not carefully guarded—as every good thing is capable of being used as an engine for the furtherance of selfish ends. But thus far it is so unexceptionably a power for good that the recent attacks upon it can only be regarded with astonishment and decided disapproval by all those who are familiar with the workings of the system and know something of the good that has been accomplished through its agency.

SOUTHERN SYMPATHY WITH OHIO BOURBONS.

In moments of sorrow, especially in a time of disaster and defeat, when the heavens are all clouded over and no ray of sunshine illumines the leaden sky, there is but one consolation left, and that is the sympathy of old and loving friends. It does not always remove the grief, but it mitigates it and cheers us with the thought that others are sympathizing with us and are standing ready to help us bear our burdens. The Bourbons of Ohio just now are passing through severe affliction, and now, if ever, they need compassion and expressions of sympathy from their friends. They are wading through deep waters and are looking specially to the Southern shore for their consolation. They fought the battle of the South against John Sherman's indictment of that section for its dishonesty in elections and its suppression of the Republican vote, and surely they have the right to expect that every Southern newspaper will put on mourning and condole with them. Instead of this, the Southern papers either pay no attention to their affliction or make light of it. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* taunts them with putting up Hoadly and says they were defeated because he is a Republican at heart! The Galveston *News* says:

> There was a well-grounded fear throughout the State that if the Democrats won a victory John R. McLean in person, or some tool of his in league with the Standard Oil ring, would be sent to the Senate.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, however, outdoes them all. After establishing the fact that Hoadly is "a pettifogger in politics," it thus consoles him:

> Thurman has made a home for his name in the granit of his country's history. Pendleton has lodged his name securely in the annals of administrative reform to occupy a place of honor and dignity. The versatile, many-sided, insincere, top-water George Hoadly stabbed himself fatally with being false to his friends on his first day's venture into politics. His name was buried with him Tuesday. It is necessary to drop a tear over the grave, too. Hoadly is a man of good impulses. If he always goes wrong he nearly always thinks right. He is weak, lacks stability, physical stamina, moral courage and convictions, and tenacity of opinion.

Having sufficiently wept with Hoadly, it turns to the Ohio Democrats themselves, and indulges in the following outburst of sympathetic grief:

> Ohio Democracy forsook its Thurmans, and Pendletons, and Wards, and followed off its Oldbillallens, its McLeans, its Bookwalters, and its Paynes, with stiff-starched collar respectability and gold-rimmed spectacled eminence in front of pestilential monopoly, oppression, and corruption. It has been defeated on its own demerits. It has fallen by the hand of a party generally constructed on the Payne order, respectably and with decent and orderly exterior stealing for God's sake.
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> *Ohio Democrats are ignorant, uneducated, clumsy thieves,* who leave the tracks of their dirty paws and give themselves away with loud talk and get drunk and noisy to disclosure. *They are vulgar, ill-bred, unconscionable thieves.* Even the stiff-collared and spectacled Paynes and Standard Oil people couldn't keep them from noising the reign of boodle all abroad in 1883.

In another expression of sympathy, gracefully offered by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it says:

> If Democracy, as interpreted in Ohio, is accepted as the genuine article, there is not a State in the Union which would not repudiate it. As it is, the similarity of names leads to confusion in the public mind, which should be removed.

The *C.-J.* need not worry on this score. The Ohio Democracy is made of the same stuff as all the other Democracy in the North. The only difference between that and Southern Democracy is one of offensiveness, the advantage being in favor of the Northern article. There will be some more "repudiation of the genuine article" next month. The people are getting sick of both kinds.

CLEVELAND AND THE BELL MONOPOLY.

Appearances indicate that the surrender of the Administration to the Bell Telephone monopoly was intended to be unconditional. There is no hint that the Government suit will be renewed or any effort made to test the questionable patent under which this monopoly taxes the people at will and excludes all competition from the field. Strong and convincing evidence has been submitted proving that the patent in question was fraudulently and illegally obtained, and yet with these proofs in hand the only department of the Government which has power to protect the interests of the people by attacking the Bell monopoly remains silent and inactive. Was Mr. Cleveland's letter ordering the dismissal of the Government suit intended to be an absolute and unconditional surrender to the Bell monopoly?

The President's letter ordered the dismissal of the suit for the ostensible reason that the matter should be referred to the Patent Office before suit was brought, according to the demands of red-tape etiquet. This had nothing to do with the merits of the case; it was a mere matter of form, and it would seem from the face of the President's letter that he desired the Solicitor-General to begin a new proceeding and correct the breach of etiquet. Still the letter was very remarkable for what it failed to say. Mr. Cleveland dwelt on the point of etiquet, but there was no denial of the justice and importance of the case; no question as to the sufficiency of the proofs on which the Solicitor-General acted; no commendation of the purpose to right a great public wrong; no expression of a desire that justice should be done, and no intimation that the Solicitor-General would receive support in a new proceeding brought in proper form. If the Solicitor-General read the President's letter in the light of what it failed to say, he no doubt concluded that there were to be no more Government suits against the Bell monopoly.

Mr. Cleveland cannot permit the telephone matter to rest where it is now without an abject surrender of important public interests. If the breach of departmental etiquet is all that troubles the President, it can easily be corrected by means of a new proceeding conducted according to all the forms of the circumlocution system and duly referred to the Patent Office at the proper time. If, however, the President holds that Mr. Garland's ownership of telephone stock makes it impossible for the Department of Justice to act in this matter, then there should be a prompt change in the office of Attorney-General and an official installed who will not be incapacitated for the performance of his public duties. An important public proceeding cannot be dropped for the reason that the Attorney-General is incapable of performing his duties. If there were any possible justification for the dismissal of the telephone suit there can be none for a failure to renew it. If the matter is permitted to rest where it is now Congress cannot escape the duty of making a thorough investigation. The people will desire to know whether their interests were sacrificed because of breaches of etiquet or for the reason that incompetent officials were permitted to remain in office.

RATIO OF WEALTH TO HAPPINESS.

It goes without saying in this philosophical age that a man's comfort does not increase in the same ratio as his wealth, or diminish in proportion as his purse is depleted in those cases where the individual becomes poorer. It needs no argument to prove that the possession of an income of $10,000 a year is far from yielding ten times as much comfort as does the annual stipend of $1,000. It is not true, as some have asserted, that augmented possibilities of spending bring no increase of enjoyment to the average man, unless in those rare cases where the individual has already so much that more is simply an addition to a burden. An augment of 10 per cent to the income of a workingman puts it within his power to add materially to the comfort of his home; and the fact that such a change in condition would involve dissipation in many instances is no proof that the argument is an unsound one. It simply shows the weak side of human nature, which is apt to become unbalanced by a sudden change, whether for good or for evil.

Very probably, however, it has not occurred to the reader to think it possible that there is a well-defined correlation of wealth with comfort, in the comparative sense of the terms; still less that the relation between the two is capable of being reduced to a mathematical form, as one can represent the ratio of two numbers by forming them into a fraction. The announcement of the idea that there is such a connection would probably provoke a laugh. And yet, at the risk of exciting ridicule, we venture the intimation that it may be expressed by reference to a logarithmic scale in this way: "The comfort derivable varies as the logarithm of the number of dollars per week that forms the income." Whether or not the formula holds good for any particular case depends chiefly on the temperament of the individual; but to some extent also on his surroundings past and present. The relation referred to will be easily understood by the non-mathematical reader on a glance at the following little table, giving the first few numbers that can be represented by a logarithm which does not include a decimal:

Number.	*Logarithm.*
1	0
10	1
100	2
1,000	3
10,000	4
100,000	5
1,000,000	6

If we accept this as the correct ratio we shall conclude that a multiplication of an income of $10 by ten only doubles the enjoyment of the possessor. And a little reflection will show that this is approximately the case. It is not meant by this that to cut down a man's salary from $100 to $10 per week would only cut his comfort in two equal halves, of which he would retain one. He must be indeed a philosopher who could bear such a revulsion without loss of more than half his happiness. But as between two men who have been respectively educated to the ways of life that befit these two sums the proposition probably holds good. Choice food, champagne, and fine cigars are enjoyed with very little more relish by the man who is accustomed to them than are the plain food, the pipe of tobacco, and the glass of beer which are at the service of the poorer individual. The fine-house and costly apparel of the well-to-do merchant scarcely yield him twice as much comfort as do the modest apartments and the coarser clothing of the mechanic, while the millionaire who spends scores of thousands of dollars per year on fast horses or a yacht derives very little more solid comfort therefrom than the day-worker may feel in a ride on the cars after his daily toil is over. If to this we add the consideration that the amount of care increases with the worldly possessions in every case except that of the truly miserable being with whom pleasure is the sole object of existence, the account will be still less favorable to the man who is in receipt of the largest income.

We are not writing of the pleasures of poverty, as one of the ancient "philosophers" is said to have done who composed his essay on a table the top of which was of solid gold. But it is well to be able to see that the millionaire cannot, in the very nature of things, enjoy his wealth at anything like the rate permitted to the poorer man. Such a reflection may help to reconcile the latter to his lot and make him less envious of the riches that add but little to real comfort, while experience as well as Holy Writ teaches us that they may take unto themselves wings and fly away. And observation shows, too, that after the flight the erstwhile rich man is vastly more miserable than if he had never known what it was to be "well off." The latter fact furnishes still another reason for bearing an apparently hard lot without repining, as the inequality complained of is very much less than appears on the surface.

THE Canvassing Board of Cincinnati begins to inspect and foot up the returns today of the election last Tuesday. The Republicans continue to be perfectly confident that the result will show the election of their four Senatorial candidates and nine of the ten House candidates. They have already this data for their belief: There are 206 precincts in the whole county. The actual vote in 203 precincts was ascertained on the whole State ticket by the Associated Press agents and police, and is not disputed; and in 189 of these precincts the exact result was also ascertained on the legislative candidates of both parties. And these are the figures—first for Governor:

George Hoadly, D	84,266
Joseph B. Foraker, R	84,223
Adna B. Leonard, P	1,008

Add the reported majorities in the three omitted precincts—viz.:

Precinct D	200 Dem. maj.
Precinct F	150 Dem. maj.
Precinct C. K	25 Rep. maj.

—making 300 majority for Hoadly in the county. But Hoadly ran ahead of his ticket about 1,200 to 1,500 votes in the county, as the same count in the 203 precincts that gave him half the vote cast also gave the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor 1,728 majority, and the State Treasurer 2,223 majority, and the Attorney-General 1,967 majority, and Public Works 2,104 majority. Now, the vote in all but fourteen of the precincts was reported for the legislative candidates, and the Republicans ran ahead of Foraker and the Democrats behind Hoadly in 189 precincts a general average of 1,000 to 1,600. The Republican candidates obtained votes from the Republican Prohibitionists who voted for Leonard for Governor, but wanted to beat Johnny McLean for United States Senator, and from a great many German and some American Democrats who also desired to prevent that young desperado from breaking into the American House of Lords. When the remaining dozen precincts are counted there is not one chance in a thousand that they have reversed the current against Johnny and run him ahead of Hoadly enough to overcome his steady losses in all the other 189 precincts. Hence the *Com.-Gaz.* of Saturday sums up the case as follows:

> On the face of the returns all the Republican candidates for the Legislature are elected by majorities of from 200 to 800 over all the frauds of which the gang have specifically claimed the usufruct.
>
> These frauds include those in the precincts in which the number of voters exceeded the registration and those in which the ballot-boxes were stolen and concealed and detained, in violation of law, for stuffing purposes, and those in which the Republicans know of their own knowledge that the return is false through the shifting of ballots. An instance is a return of 100 Republican votes less than were cast, as can be shown by the oaths of the miscounted Republicans. Over all these frauds the Republican legislative ticket is elected, as appears by the figures of the Associated Press, the reporters of the *Enquirer* participating. The fact of the frauds of which we speak is shown by the testimony of hundreds of unimpeachable citizens already taken. The accuracy of the figures to which we refer can be shown by a long line of proofs, every link of which is strong. Therefore the declaration that the Democratic legislative ticket is to be counted in is an assertion that the tally-sheets have been tampered with for that purpose; and that there is an unexpected enlargement of the 84,223 yield of this harvest-time of the penitentiary.

HALSTEAD delicately remarks of his esteemed friend Johnny:

> The talk of sending John R. McLean to the Ohio Penitentiary is in excess of that of sending him to the United States Senate.

SCENE in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office (during the siege). The "devil" enters the sanctum and salutes:

Gen. Johnnie McLean—"What now, varlet; what is't you want? More copy?"

"Not so. Your orders for the night. The enemy came near carrying the outworks. Besides, our stock of bullets grows low."

"Ha! say you so? By my faith, that is easily remedied. Heat hot the coppers and melt up all the fonts of double English within the walls. If that does not suffice we'll give the varlets bourgeoise."

"But—minion——"

"Ha! insolent! call'st thou me minion?"

"Not so, most noble Senston."

"In sooth, I thought not, most discreet youth. The name thou called'st me I did hope to bear. Proceed."

"I was about to say the minion, e'en now, was running low. The vigor of thy mighty pen in editorial labor spent hath eaten it up."

"Verily, and of a truth, when I do grasp that mighty molder of the fate of nations I know not when to stop."

"The leads have all been used up in your leaders."

"'Twas necessary, and then the leads fill space. But never fear; we'll find enough lead to penetrate the carcasses of the Germans from Over the Rhine. Put none but men with brogues on guard tonight."

"Shall the outer ditch be filled with water?"

"Great God! Never! Water hath been the cause of all our misfortunes. But hang out the banner on the outer wall."

"I cannot do it. Our printers have been carrying it in the streets ever since election-day."

"Good boys, and true to the principles of Democracy. But why look'st thou out of the window?"

"Methinks I see a host of the enemy advancing in this direction with vengeful looks."

"Soft! Is't so? Then, by my faith, must they be met. Hand down my sword and buckle on my revolver. I'm off to Columbus."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks the Republicans of that city could not do better than copy the example of their Chicago brethren in an analogous case, saying:

> In Chicago, in an effort to steal a member of the Legislature for the purpose of defeating the election of Gen. Logan, there were ballot-boxes stuffed and tally-sheets forged.
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> The Republicans did not wait for the issue of a certificate of election based upon forgery, but they arrested the forger on the spot, enjoined the clerk from issuing a certificate, and the right man got the certificate and the forger is in the penitentiary.
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> The Chicago precedent ought to be useful in Cincinnati just now. A good deal may depend upon doing something in good time.

SARAH ALTHEA HILL, famous because of her relations with Senator Sharon, is going on the stage. The odd feature of the thing is that Sarah Althea is announced to appear in "the legitimate."

KENTUCKY may sneer at poor old Missouri, but we would have Kentuckians know that there is chivalry left in Missouri yet. Less than two weeks have passed since ex-Congressman Davis of Jackson, in that State, took down his shotgun and killed a neighbor's cow for getting into his garden.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, ordinarily a newspaper without absurd ideas, has an editorial article on the result in Ohio which is a political and literary curiosity. Referring to the awful prospect of more "bloody-shirt" campaigning, it says with wild earnestness:

> What has been a casual struggle for political power will then deepen into a contest between every interest, social, political, and commercial. The South would avert such a conflict if it were possible. She prefers to live in peace, in sympathy, and in amity with her brothers of the North. She prefers to stand with them, shoulder to shoulder in the fight for American glory, and to pull together with them for American prosperity. But if the issue is forced upon her she will simply have to meet it and attempt to maintain her political autonomy, her commercial independence, and win, if possible, agricultural and industrial supremacy. In making this struggle she will have reason to be thankful for the hard lessons she learned in her poverty and defeat. They have brought her to a knowledge of the unexcelled richness of her resources, the commanding value of her staple crops, and the boundless possibilities of her industrial progress. It may be better, after all, if she is forced by the unfriendly and hostile attitude of the North to trust her own hands to fashion out her future and rely upon her own resources for all that is needed for the comfort and prosperity of her people.
>
> It appears hardly credible that any sane man in the South can hold views such as the spirit of this article reflects. Just who it is that does not want to live "in sympathy and amity," or who wants to interfere with any section's "political autonomy," is not explained; but that there is a fearful danger lurking somewhere is evident from the tone of the matter quoted. This is all grotesque. As for the "bloody-shirt" speeches in political campaigns, it is doubtful if there has been a claim for freedom of the ballot made in them which the *Constitution* itself would not indorse, though it might deny charges sometimes made. The *Constitution* should muzzle its dog. The "bloody shirt" is strictly a peace issue.

THE Republican press of Ohio, having discovered the amounts of Democratic corruption money used to carry that State last year, gives the following items thereof:

"BOODLE" IN 1884.

$25,000 sent to Hamilton County.	
2,500 subscription, John R. McLean.	
5,000 sent to Cuyahoga. John Farley, disbursing agent.	
7,000 sent to Jefferson, Mahoning, and Columbiana. Carroll D. McConville, disbursing agent.	
5,000 sent to Clarke, Madison, and Greene. C. W. Constantine, disbursing agent.	
85,000 contribution of O. H. Payne and H. B. Payne.	
$110,000	

A COLUMBUS (O.) special of yesterday says:

> Henry Bohl, Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, has given up the fight and has gone home. He has been the cause of his friends at Marietta losing between $6,000 and $7,000 by telling them confidentially that Hoadly was bound to be elected. The bluffs of the Democratic committee put out by order of McLean have incensed Democrats all over the State, as they caused them to lose money heavily on bets. This afternoon information came that the official vote of Preble County added ten to the majority for Kemp, Republican candidate for Senator in the Montgomery-Preble district, making it fifty-nine.

THE distinguished young editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has accomplished much within the last ten days toward thwarting any legitimate ambition he may have for political preferment. Not only the Republican press but the relatively decent newspapers of his own party refer to him simply as a man with more money than honesty and with more assurance than sense, and it is declared by some Democratic journals that the party's defeat in Ohio is due chiefly to the McLean influence. The sequel to the election—the bold attempt made in Cincinnati to steal the Legislature—has but added to the would-be statesman's undesirable notoriety. The New York *Times*, a mugwump paper, may be properly quoted as expressing the popular opinion. It says, referring to the frauds:

> Their principal instigator appears to be the unscrupulous editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who has done more to debauch the politics of Ohio and disgrace the party which he professes to support than any other half-dozen men in the State. His object was to promote his own election to the United States Senate, where his presence would be a calamity to the cause of good government and decent politics.

THE refusal of Fred Archer, the famous English jockey, to wed a sporting Duchess who has become enamored of him is curious. It's only in his way, though, to shake the bridal reins.

THE Bourbons are not having it all their own way in Virginia, as is shown by this extract from the Richmond *Whig* touching a recent Barbecue at Woodstock:

> The Republican barbecue was a grand success. The ox was roasted whole, as promised, and over 3,000 pounds of meat were consumed. Over 5,000 people were present to hear our speakers in advocacy of the Republicanism of Virginia and Virginianism. Wise, Berkeley, Riddleberger, and Walker addressed the sovereigns. Wise made a magnificent speech. His arraignment of Bourbonism and so-called Democracy was fearful. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was two colored men stationed on either side of a white man in a two-horse wagon, with a banner on which was the following inscription: "Three Daniels at Lynchburg!" Another inscription: "A Fifty-Dollar Saddle on a Twenty-Dollar Horse!" Six brass bands were present. The Bourbons are all in their holes.

GERSTER, the sweet-faced singer, is ill again. The difference between the real and the ideal never comes up more cruelly than in the inevitable reflection when Gerster is ill that she has once more overeaten on blood sausage.

THE New York *Sun* (pot) is denouncing the kettle for being black. It bolted the Democratic nominee, Cleveland, and supported the Greenback nominee, Butler; and it is funny to see this turncoat now abusing Schurz for bolting Blaine last year but this year supporting the Republican State ticket in New York. Says the *Sun*:

> Mr. Carl Schurz, in a fatherly letter of guidance to an innocent young mugwump of Brooklyn, folds the Republican iceberg to his heart as a true frost flower of mugwumpian growth. The fact that Mr. Davenport himself has declared that he was a Blaine man to the backbone doesn't appear to trouble Mr. Schurz a bit. He looks upon it with the same indifference with which he regarded the fact that it was a fraudulent President who gave him a seat in the Cabinet. He is equally undis

...ommons recalled and asked what ...e the dog. It seems to me we've lost sight of the dog." The legislative juror sat down amid uproarious laughter, in which the court and counsel joined.

Out in Ripon, Wis., local editors are exchanging compliments, the one who was ahead at the latest advices having called his esteemed contemporary a

"self-conceited,
"self-convicted,
"self-acknowledged,
"shame-faced,
"simple-minded
"scion of Satan,
"whose
"verbose volubility
"of
"vile venom
"has polluted the air for years."

PERSONALS.

Bismarck is not favorable to the use of Roman text in German books, an instance of Bourbonism in him one would scarcely expect.

The Minister to Liberia was formerly a coon on an Ohio River steamboat. The Rev. Moses Hopkins was born in slavery, and whenever he talks about his appointment as Minister he chuckles in a jolly way, as if he thought it was a great joke. He is very frank to say he isn't a Democrat, and, further, that he was not expecting such fortune as has come to him.

Few in this country can understand the sensation which the conversion of Lady Maurice Fitzgerald from the Roman Catholic to the Episcopal faith has created in Ireland and the bitter irritation it will provoke against the ancient Irish house of Fitzgerald, for many years the holders of Ireland's only dukedom, and to which the rebel Lord Edward Fitzgerald belonged. The lady is the daughter of the Earl of Granard, a convert of forty years' standing to the Roman Catholic Church, and married the second son of the present Duke of Leinster.

Since Stockholm went wild over the return of Nordenskjöld after he made the northeast passage, no successful explorer has received such a reception as Lisbon has given to Capello and Ivens, who reached home Sept. 17 after tramping across Africa. A procession of steamboats met them at the mouth of the Tagus, the quays of the river were covered with crowds, and the explorers were formally welcomed by representatives of the General and City Governments and the commercial associations. At the arsenal they were received by the King and his family. His Majesty made them members of the two highest orders in Portugal. A banquet was given in their honor at the Hotel de Villa, and the city was illuminated.

The movement to confer on the women of China and India the benefits of Western medical science has brought brilliant opportunities within reach of female physicians. Dr. Woodhull, who began to practice her profession the day after her arrival at Foochow last winter, writes that the calls upon her services are more than she can meet. The hospital for Chinese women recently opened at Shanghai under the charge of American women is already well filled with patients. Lady Dufferin is President of the association that has been established in India to import skilled women physicians from Europe and America for the purpose of training capable native nurses, midwives, and medical practitioners. Every white physician in Oriental countries is asked almost daily if he cannot prescribe for suffering women without seeing them. Debarred by social customs from consultation doctors, Oriental women are the victims of great and unnecessary misery. They are thus shut out from the advantages of Western medical art, although they know its value and desire to avail themselves of its resources.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *Herald* (mug.) remarks that the Republican triumph in Ohio is significant of two things: "The failure of the Democratic party to improve the advantage which it gained in the election of President Cleveland, and the unimpaired cohesive power of the Republican organization."

The comment of the Philadelphia *Press* on Mr. Codman's reported appointment to the Civil-Service Commission is that he "is a nice man who wears hair-oil and weighs something like 150 pounds." It also "feels bound to assume that he will direct all applications sent to the commission to be scented with rose-water and tied up with pink ribbon."

The Washington *Post* (Dem.) frankly says: "When it became evident to us that a Democratic victory in Ohio would result in the aggrandizement of Gov. Hoadly and Mr. John McLean, and in renewed indignity to Mr. Thurman, we concluded that such a victory was not only impracticable but undesirable. The combination of Hoadly and McLean at the expense of Thurman was enough to doom the cause championing that combination, and to defeat it in exact proportion to the number of decent and patriotic voters in the State."

A Des Moines, Ia., correspondent says: "Gen. Weaver feels a little disturbed over the exposure of his hypocrisy and fraud in riding everywhere on free passes over the railroads of the country to make speeches denouncing the roads as thieves, extortionists, and land-robbers. He explains by saying he rides on 1,000-mile tickets secured as pay for advertising in his paper. Now, that may be true so far as it goes, but he knows it to be false in part. Neither he nor his partner, Gillette, makes any pretense to payment in any shape for a large proportion of passes they ask for on all roads. They consider them as free as air, to be had for asking, and they ask plentifully. They keep their pockets filled with them. Railroad managers say if Weaver and Gillette will grant permission they will give the lie to the pretensions of these hypocrits, over their own signatures, by the hundreds, and if they keep up their hypocritical cant they may be constrained to do it without consent."

A WORLDLY PROCEEDING.

A SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING DISTURBED AND THE PRESIDENT ARRESTED UPON A CHARGE OF PERJURY.

An unusually exciting incident occurred at the Spirits' Liberty Hall, No. 213 Madison street, last night, just before the opening of the usual Sunday exercises of the Chicago Special Spirits' Conference Society. As the President, Norman McLeod, was about to open the proceedings a constable from Lake View stepped up and arrested him upon a charge of perjury sworn out by Mrs. Maria P. White. A scene of confusion and uproar followed, but no demonstration of resistance was made, and the accused quietly accompanied the officer to the armory, where he was locked up. A number of "seceders" attempted to capture the meeting after the President's departure, but were unable to overcome the strong opposition.

McLeod is about 60 years of age and lives at No. 136 West Adams street. He is very prominent among the Spiritualists and is President of two other societies in addition to the one already named. He claims there is no foundation for the charge and that it is the result of spite on the part of a number of "seceders" from the society who are using Mrs. White as a tool to further their own ends. The charge is said to be grounded on the testimony given by McLeod in the trial of Officer Dudley of the Humane Society, before Justice Russell, about two years ago. Mrs. White had accused the officer of assault, and McLeod testified that her reputation for veracity was bad and he would not believe her under oath. This, the prisoner declares, is the only cause for the present action, and his enemies have seized upon it for the purpose of ruining his influence among the societies.

CITY ITEMS.

UGLY THUGS.

At 8 o'clock a couple of sailors who had been paid off Saturday and were on a little jollification were set upon at Elm and Chatham streets by three men, who attempted to rob them. An officer who was standing near unseen heard the highwaymen say, "Throw up your hands or we'll cut your heart out." The policeman sprang forward and captured one of the thugs, but the other two took to their heels and made off. The officer set out for the station with his prisoner, who gave the name of Albert Powers, but before arriving there he was overtaken by the prisoner's late companions, who had collected their forces and now assailed the officer with bricks and stones. He reached the station with his man, however, and soon after more officers were sent out to find the others if possible. They came across Pat Ryan and Joseph Dalton, whom they locked up on suspicion of their having been Powers' associates. The names of the sailors are unknown, but they promised the officer who secured Powers that they would be in court this morning to prosecute.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

As a Northwestern Railway passenger train was passing the May street crossing a stone was thrown through a car window, striking a female passenger on the head. Valentine Bowerier, 9 years old, who is supposed to have thrown the stone, was arrested and charged with malicious mischief.

MR. PRINCE ACCEPTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—The Hon. F. O. Prince has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor.

THE PORTE IS ANSWERED.

Advice by the Powers that an Ultimatum Be Sent to Prince Alexander.

An Interview with King Milan of Servia—The "Hotspur" Talks Very Warlike.

He Places Little Faith in Diplomacy—The Sultan Fears Austria and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The reply of the Great Powers to the original note announcing the Bulgarian coup d'état has been received at last. The grand council deliberated thereon Thursday, and decided that the Porte should send another note to serve as an ultimatum to Prince Alexander. This note is now ready for signature. It takes note of the counsel given with respect to moderation of action, and informs the Powers that the Porte, being equally desirous with them to avoid bloodshed, will engage not to commence military coercion until the Powers have tried again to bring about a restoration of the statu quo ante. The note concludes by pointing out the great military expenditure already incurred and the impossibility of delaying active proceedings much longer.

The Minister of War has presented a report upon the military situation, showing that there are 200,000 men under arms. He recommends that in addition all the reserves be called out. The expenditure up to the present is estimated at £500,000 sterling for the increase, mobilization, and maintenance of the army. To put the army into the field and to keep it there for six months would require, according to the report in question, £6,000,000. The Porte is on the eve of concluding a loan with a financial syndicate represented by Mr. Watson. This will place at the Sultan's disposal £2,000,000.

An understanding undoubtedly exists with Greece of such character as to leave the Porte free from apprehension as to Macedonia in case there is war with Bulgaria and no great Power intervenes to prevent the restoration of the statu quo ante. The Sultan is much inclined to settle the matter directly with Prince Alexander, but neither the military party here nor Russia will allow this. Should the old form of administration be restored in Eastern Roumelia Aleko Pasha will probably return as Governor.

Lord Salisbury's speech continues to give great offense. The Turks consider it a distinct invitation to either province to revolt. The Wolff mission and the appointment of Egyptian Commissioners hang fire. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, in order to hasten the matter, has announced his departure for Monday.

WHY TURKEY IS MADDENED.

The latest phase of the Eastern question shows that Turkey is maddened by the vague assurances and the absolute inaction of the Powers in regard to the threatened dismemberment of her European possessions. Diplomatic conferences are dishonestly and disingenuously prolonged; pacific notes are dribbled upon the Porte from Austria and Russia; every foreign diplomat in Constantinople is, or pretends to be, awaiting more specific instructions from his Government, and in the meantime the subjects of the Sultan are arming themselves against him in every direction. The war preparations in Bulgaria and Servia are enough in themselves to disturb the Turkish statesmen, but a painful sting is added by the fact that the sinews of war are furnished by Russia to Bulgaria and by Austria to Servia. The fanciful marches and countermarches of troops on the Bulgarian frontier would command little attention at Constantinople if it were not known that they are directed from Vienna and St. Petersburg. The Turkish military establishment is sufficient to cope with any disturbance in European Turkey, but the Sultan has hitherto been restrained by the hesitancy of the Powers from giving the necessary orders to his War Minister. There is now a general feeling in Turkish official circles that some decisive action should be taken at once. A council of Ministers was held today at Constantinople, and the prospect of a general attack on Turkey by all the Balkan provinces was discussed. It was decided that the Porte should demand the assistance of the Great Powers to secure a definit settlement. A draft of a collective note to the Powers was prepared at the council, and will be forwarded to the various European Capitals tomorrow.

Advices from Athens, Sophia, Belgrade, and Philippopolis show that the massing of troops proceeds with unabated vigor, and nearly 200,000 men are now mobilized.

KING MILAN INTERVIEWED.

A dispatch from Nissa says: I called today at the King's palace. It is a modest "bourgeois" house, furnished in Parisian style. The rooms are decorated with Oriental trophies of the last war. Numerous sentries were posted at all the approaches to the palace. The antechamber was filled with officers of all ranks. One of the King's aides-de-camp introduced me into the royal reception-room and presented me to his Majesty King Milan, who has won for himself the soubriquet of the "Hotspur of the Orient." King Milan wore the simple uniform of a Colonel of artillery, with several orders on the left breast. He is a handsome man, although rather inclined to be too stout. With a very gracious smile his Majesty asked me:

"Do the American people take much interest in our Eastern questions? The United States once had to fight for its independence. That is just what Servia is going to do now; hence it is natural that we Servians should hope for sympathy from the people of the United States."

I then asked the King: "Is your Majesty still resolved to open a campaign against the wishes of nearly all the European Powers?"

The King—My first duty is not to the European Powers, but to my own people. I am sacredly bound to follow their wishes. Before I ordered the mobilization of my army I carefully questioned each individual Deputy so as not to leave the slightest doubt as to what the public opinion of my subjects was. It is now utterly impossible for me to listen to the advice of diplomatists, unless diplomacy can reestablish the statu quo ante with respect to Bulgaria. Foreign Ministers and Cabinets seem to know nothing of the real condition of Servia. I risk my crown rather than compromise the future of my country. Servia, although ill-treated by the treaty of Berlin, has always respected that solemn compact. But if anybody else is allowed to touch it with impunity, then Servia will make the whole structure tumble down with a crash.

Correspondent—Your army seems to be in first-rate spirits.

The King—A good many things are still needed, but the soldiers are burning with impatience to open the campaign. Many of the volunteers are old soldiers already. The pluck and bravery of the infantry will help to make up for the scarcity of our artillery. We must wait a few days longer to see whether diplomacy may not be able to establish a calm.

Correspondent—Does your Majesty believe in the success of the conference at Constantinople?

The King—Bulgaria will probably refuse to obey the decisions of the conference. I still have hopes, but I don't believe that much will come out of the Constantinople conference.

IN GENERAL.

The fact that a large contract has been made to supply coal to the English fleet in Turkish waters, coupled with the fact that Russia is making extraordinary efforts to increase the strength of her navy, causes much speculation as to the intentions of the two Powers.

M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, made overtures to Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck in favor of a conference at Berlin to revise the Berlin treaty. Lord Salisbury disfavored the proposition. Prince Bismarck replied that the time was inopportune, the elections in France and England leaving the foreign policies of these countries uncertain.

M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, in an interview with Prince Bismarck, demanded that, in the event of the alteration of the frontiers of the Balkan provinces, the line of Roumania be extended south of the Danube so as to inclose Silistria, Batadjek, and Baltschuk, and that Roumania have the right to fortify those places.

The Servians have occupied Kosiak Pass, which is on the Jerma River, and partly in Turkish territory, being on the Bulgarian-Macedonian frontier.

The *Standard* this morning says:

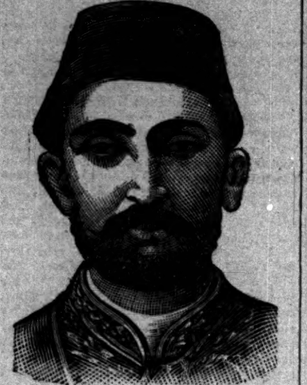
Russia and Austria are unable to come to an agreement in regard to the Balkan difficulty. Prince Bismarck is determined to prevent war. Three Powers have agreed to restore outwardly the statu quo ante. Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece will probably be choked off.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says that nearly all the Powers have agreed to a conference on the Balkan question, and the hope that peace will be maintained increases.

A telegram from a well-known English house states that a contract to supply the English fleet here with coal was signed Oct. 16.

It is stated at Vienna that, as a result of the pacific attitude of Bulgaria, Servia is disbanding a portion of her reserves.

THE SULTAN.



Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was born Sept. 22, 1842, being a younger son of the Abdul Medjid, the Sultan who died in 1861. Aug. 31, 1876, he succeeded his brother, Mourad V., who was deposed, on proof of his insanity, after a reign of three months. He was solemnly girt with the sword of Othman in the Eyoub Mosque, Constantinople, Sept. 7. About this time the Servians, who had been at war with the Sublime Porte, were completely defeated; but, after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople presented an ultimatum to the Turkish Government demanding the immediate conclusion of an armistice for six weeks, which was accordingly granted. The new Turkish Constitution, devised by Midhat Pasha, providing for the establishment of representative institutions on the West European model, was promulgated at Constantinople and in the Provinces of the Empire Dec. 23. In the same month a conference of the representatives of the Great powers was held at Constantinople, but their attempts to avert a war were unsuccessful. Jan. 18, 1877, a resolution was passed by the Grand Council of Turkey, presided over by Midhat Pasha, rejecting absolutely all the proposals of the European Powers for administrative reforms, on the ground that their acceptance "would sacrifice the independence of the Empire," the result being that a week later all the Plenipotentiaries left Constantinople. March 1 a treaty of peace was concluded between Turkey and Servia on the basis of the "status quo ante-bellum." But the Porte had soon to face a more formidable antagonist, for April 21 a circular dispatch from the Russian Government to the European Powers announced a declaration of war against Turkey. During the sanguinary conflict which ensued the Turkish troops fought with heroic valor, but they were eventually obliged to yield to superior numbers, and after the fall of Plevna the Porte sued for peace, and an armistice was accordingly signed in February, 1878. A treaty of peace was afterwards signed at San Stefano, but its provisions were considerably modified by the representatives of the Powers assembled in congress at Berlin. July 8, 1878, the British Ministry announced that five weeks before it had concluded a defensive treaty with the Porte by which England agreed to guarantee the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, who in turn undertook to introduce "necessary reforms" and to cede the Island of Cyprus, to be occupied and administered by Great Britain.

LAND RINGS.

THE ADMINISTRATION DETERMINED TO BREAK THEM UP—JUDGE VINCENT'S SUSPENSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Mr. Sparks, Commissioner of the General Land-Office, says that one of the first acts of Chief-Justice Vincent of New Mexico, who was suspended Wednesday last, was, that shortly after he went on the bench he entertained suits in ejectment brought against settlers on lands which had been fraudulently surveyed under the famous no-land grant. Judge Axtell, Vincent's Republican predecessor, had thrown similar suits out of court, and when those brought before Vincent were given a hearing letters were written to the General Land-Office. It was not in the power of the Commissioner to take any action in the premises, however. He remembered this circumstance, though. A letter came to him the other day from Mr. Fishback of Indianapolis advising him that ex-Senator Dorsey, Burnham, and Carlile had been appointed Jury Commissioners. Mr. Fishback wrote that he had read this in a Raton (New Mexico) paper, and thought it would be a complete fraud to try land cases before a jury selected by such Commissioners. Mr. Sparks agreed with him, and at once brought the matter to the attention of Secretary Lamar, who telegraphed to Gov. Ross asking if such appointments had been made. Ross was absent, but his son, then in charge of the office, answered that the report was correct. Secretary Lamar got this telegram Wednesday morning and took it to the White House without delay. Two hours later the order for Vincent's suspension had been made out and signed.

"It is the best thing the President has done since he came into office," said Gen. Sparks this evening. It is evident in many ways that this Administration is going to make a determined effort to break up land rings.

The same day Vincent was suspended one of the newly-appointed Land Agents of the General Land-Office, Theodore W. Poole of Denver, Colo., was removed. He was appointed about a month ago, but it is charged he has been nearly constantly unfit for duty ever since.

It is understood also that one of the Land Registers appointed at the close of President Arthur's Administration will shortly be removed upon charges of connection with a land ring in the Territory where he is located.

CARL SCHURZ.

HE DEFINES THE MUGWUMP POSITION—DECLARES AGAINST HILL FOR THE NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Carl Schurz has felt compelled to rise up and explain the mugwump flop, which he has done in a letter to Alfred T. White, President of the Independent Republican Committee of Brooklyn, defining his views on the position which the Independents occupy in the present campaign. He says:

"The coming election presents itself in two aspects. In the first place, it is an election of State officers. We have to choose between Mr. Davenport and Mr. Hill for the Governorship. They are both partisans, but Mr. Davenport represents the best tendencies, not only in his own party, but in both political parties, and Mr. Hill the worse.

"In the second place, we have to consider how the result of our State election may affect the general interests of the country. We have a President who is honestly and earnestly endeavoring to carry out certain reforms of the highest importance. In this endeavor he is embarrassed and obstructed by a very active element in his own party. Of this element Mr. Hill is a recognized representative. Mr. Hill ought, therefore, to be defeated. But we are told that President Cleveland himself is going to vote for the Democratic candidates, Mr. Hill included. This does not change the nature of the case in the least. That he is in a very difficult situation we all know. It is his privilege to regulate his relations with his party in his own way; and it is our business too, as friends of reform, to do our duty to our cause in our way."

Then follows a long tirade against the revival of Southern questions as idle claptrap.

"In defining the position of the Independents," he concludes, "as every one of them would define it, I do not mean to say that they renounce forever all more permanent party attachments. On the contrary, they look forward to the time when such attachments may be again advisable.

"Much will be done, I apprehend, toward bringing on so auspicious a condition of things by practically demonstrating to the satisfaction of both political parties that on either side the Davenports can and the Hills cannot be elected to high office."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Second Ballots for Deputies in France in Favor of the Republicans.

Russian Poles Who Have Been Expelled from Prussia Have Found Friends.

Tories in England Jubilant—Boycotting Said to Have Been Checked—Langtry's Latest.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Advices from Paris say: The returns so far received of the second ballots today for members of the Chamber of Deputies are in favor of the Republicans.

M. Papon, Republican, has been elected in the Department of Eure against the Duc de Broglie.

It is thought unlikely the Conservatives will win a single seat in Paris.

Eight Republicans have been elected in Aisne and six in Loire et Cher.

THE PERSECUTED RUSSIAN POLES.

In Berlin the Progressists in the Reichstag have resolved to make the Government's action in expelling the Russian Poles from Prussia a leading parliamentary question as soon as the sessions of the Reichstag are resumed. The deputy professor, Müller, proposes to appeal to the German Government to withdraw the edict of expulsion, on the ground that the operations under it injure German interests as much as foreign interests. The municipal authorities of Königsberg have also resolved to send a strong protest against the expulsions to Prince Bismarck, author of the edict. This protest will describe the terrible sufferings to which the unjustly exiled Poles are subjected, and declare them a stain and dishonor upon the German name. Many of the expelled Poles have to pass through Königsberg on their way to the frontier, and the great majority of them reach that city in such abject distress that the town has been compelled from motives of charity to maintain a public relief committee for their assistance. As many as 800 penniless and starving Polish exiles have been in the custody of the committee at one time. German newspapers are becoming thoroughly aroused on the subject, and most of them, without regard to party affiliations, at present protest against the barbarity and inhumanity of the expulsion, and describe it as an outrage that must evoke the indignation of the entire world.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday, Count von Taafe, President of the Council, stated that Austria had asked Prussia to explain the expulsion of Austrian Poles from the latter country, and that Prussia had replied that she regarded the expulsions as a purely internal affair. The Prussian Government promised, however, to favorably consider exceptional cases and to afford persons expelled facilities for settling their private affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tory political agents throughout the country generally report a more favorable prospect for their party. They do not predict a victory, but the sum of their assurances is that in no event can the Liberals win by large majorities. The Conservative party leaders are so convinced of this that the Marquis of Salisbury has, it is stated, decided to adopt an extraordinary course. He will, it is said, continue in office even if the Liberals obtain a majority in the next Parliament, unless the majority is so large as to show a very strong popular verdict against the Government, until defeated by vote in the new House.

The Oldham strike is ended and 20,000 operatives have resumed work. A compromise was effected on the basis of a 5 per cent reduction of wages instead of a 10 per cent reduction, which the masters demanded.

The bicentennial anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was celebrated in hundreds of British churches today. Canterbury Cathedral was crowded with Huguenot families, and special and fervent services in commemoration of the day were held at morning and evening prayers.

Mrs. Langtry is summoned to appear before the County Court at Chelsea tomorrow morning for refusing to pay household debts while living with her husband. The debts are mostly for gorgeous uniforms for flunkies and dressmakers' bills. Mrs. Langtry's defense is that her husband is solely answerable, and it is probable that the court will hold the same view. Mr. Langtry is now living very quietly at Belfast on an annuity paid by his wife on the condition that he keeps away from her.

At a meeting of tenant farmers at Westport today a resolution was adopted demanding the Government to introduce in Parliament a bill similar to the American Homestead law.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

While the executive branch of the Irish Government is making a most determined effort to check, through the operation of the ordinary laws, the extensive system of boycotting which has been revived in Ireland, the long lists of prosecutions which are every day published show the activity of the police. In all cases wherein good evidence is procurable against them the boycotters are summoned and committed to trial or bound over to keep the peace. The license is revoked of every keeper of a public house who is proven guilty of refusing supplies to persons under the boycotters' law. So many publicans have already lost their licenses on this account that the league now exempts publicans from obedience to boycotting orders, although in all other respects this method of punishing persons pronounced objectionable to the organization is pursued unchecked. So offensive has the boycotting become that the Government has determined to revive the "Whiteboy act." The "Whiteboys" of Ireland performed their work at night and masqueraded in white. The act inflicts seven years' penal servitude on persons found guilty of menace of conspiracy against the peace, person, or property of loyalists in Ireland.

At a special meeting of the Cork Defense Union last night reports were submitted proving that boycotting had been severely checked. A branch of the union will be established in London to have charge of the finances of the organization. The union enthusiastically resolved to equip strong forces of farriers to traverse the country for the purpose of shoeing the horses of boycotted persons; also to attend cattle sales and buy boycotted cattle at fair London prices.

At a mass-meeting of citizens at Dublin today a resolution was adopted protesting against the evictions on the Earl of Pembroke's estate. Sir Thomas Esmond, Nationalist candidate for Parliament, made a fervent speech.

THE BURMESE TROUBLE.

War between England and Burmah is almost certain. The differences of opinion are virtually confined to the question as to whether the deposition of King Theebaw and a subsidized successor with a controlling British resident at Mandalay is preferable to the annexation of Burmah to India. The Marquis of Ripon, ex-Viceroy of India, the bulk of the Radicals, and a fraction of the Indian officials favor the former plan, while Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, and a vast majority of the people of England and India heartily support the latter scheme. Prince Mingohn cannot be trusted with the government of Burmah. The only other possible candidate for the throne is Prince Nyoungoke, who is an English pensioner at Calcutta. He is a weak, superstitious, bigoted drunkard who is capable of exceeding King Theebaw in cruelty and vice owing to his great love for arrack. Indian experts believe that the Burmese authorities will not answer the ultimatum of the Government of India. It is believed that King Theebaw has really been mad for years. British officers in India are confident that the advance on Mandalay will be a military promenade. Lord Dufferin, however, will leave nothing to chance, and the expedition to go up the river will consist of gunboats, steam launches, tugs, several batteries of machine guns and light field artillery, and from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, has acceded to the request for a searching inquiry into the affairs of India apart from questions of policy.

The *Times* has advices to the effect that complete anarchy prevails in Burmah. It is expected that the Dacoit tribes will storm Mandalay. A very hostile feeling is shown in Burman toward all foreigners and a general massacre is feared. The Italian Consul at Mandalay has been threatened with imprisonment.

Every available armed man has been summoned for service at Mondalay. The Burmese Ministers have decided to stop the British Envoy with the Indian Government's ultimatum at the frontier.

CABLE NOTES.

During the races at Melbourne fifteen horses fell in one race out of forty-one starters. One jockey was killed and seven were badly injured.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Cabinet Council yesterday announced that the dispute between the British Consulate and the Spanish officials at Havana had been settled. The trouble arose from the seizure by Spanish officials of the archives of the British Consulate, the Consul having become surety for a Spanish merchant who subsequently failed.

The Central Verband at a meeting at Cologne refused to support the memorial of the bimetallists to Prince Bismarck praying for an inquiry into the question of a double monetary standard.

The International Landowners' Congress held at Pesth adopted a resolution asking the Central European States to combine in adopting protective measures against the importation of American and Indian wheat.

The American Legation in London has not yet been officially informed of Louis Riel's claims to American citizenship, and no action in his behalf has been taken by Mr. Phelps or any of his subordinates.

The royal gathering at Copenhagen disbanded today. The Czar has gone to St. Petersburg. The Princess of Wales and members of the other royal families have left for Paris to attend the marriage of Prince Waldemar to the daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

NOW FOR NEW YORK.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND JUDGE FORAKER OF OHIO TO ENTER THE CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Senator Sherman and Governor-elect Foraker of Ohio have accepted invitations to come to New York next week to make each a single speech. Senator Sherman's arrival especially will be hailed with the greatest delight by not only the friends of the Republican candidates, but by the hosts of Mr. Sherman's friends in this city.

There is no doubt that the Ohio election has put a very different complexion on the political situation throughout the country, and if followed, as it seems probable it will be, with a Republican victory in New York, it is likely to prove a turning point in shaping the National contest in 1888. Aside from the decided bearing Republican success in the two States is expected to have upon the attitude of the Democratic Congress toward the Administration, there is no doubt that public attention has been very largely directed to the position taken by Senator Sherman during the last campaign, and that his position in the Republican ranks has been very materially advanced. One of those curious expressions of opinion which find their way past the editorial columns, but not past the editorial pages, of the *Sun* appears today under date of the New York town, and says of the Ohio election:

"It makes John Sherman his own successor in the United States Senate in 1887, and a formidable candidate for President in the nominating convention of 1888. It is apparent that Mr. Blaine's stock in New York has been very seriously depressed by it already. Mr. Warner Miller, who was supposed to have heavily invested in the Maine statesman, has commenced to hedge. However, he does not say much about the next President just now, for he has his hands full in looking to the selection of candidates for the State Senate in the Republican strongholds who will be members of the Legislature that is to name his successor at Washington.

"Senator Sherman himself is said to take but little stock in any sort of 'trimming' or record-making as influencing the chances of any candidate for at least so prominent a position as the Presidency. Many years ago he said of Mr. Blaine: 'The only way Mr. Blaine can be nominated for the Presidency is by leaving it alone, and devoting himself either to literary or some other work that will convince the people that he is sincere in his statements that he does not seek the office. It seems to be true of the Presidency, if of no other office, that it must seek the man, and not the man it.' It was three years later that the prophecy came true, as Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends can testify."

That Senator Sherman will be welcomed here after his recent triumph in Ohio goes without saying. His strength in New York has always been marked. The business community has never forgotten his work in the matter of the resumption of specie payments, and they feel now that in case of financial distress Senator Sherman better than any other man can assist and protect them. There was at one time a certain clatter here about Mr. Sherman's connection with the First National Bank. That it was concerted and kept in existence merely for campaign effect is thoroughly proved by the oblivion to which it has been consigned.

MARIE AND ELIZABETH.

THE TWO EMPRESSES DID NOT MIX WELL.

London *Truth:* A friend who has just returned from Vienna tells us that the Czarina and the Empress of Austria did not get on well together. One of the august ladies is passionately fond of dancing. She can tire out no end of aides-de-camp at the "hops" which she gets up so often both at Gatschina and St. Petersburg. The other hates the hot, dusty atmosphere of a ball-room, and is happiest when she is afield soon after daybreak, or engaged in training horses in a manège. It was difficult for them to find points of contact. The Empress Elizabeth, notwithstanding her wish to be seductive, yawned a great deal behind her fan. At last the two fair sovereigns hit upon a topic of mutual interest. It was the good old times when they were both young girls leading a country life under, so far as money went, very cramped circumstances. The Emperor was antipathetic towards the stables, but she was obliged to take her turn in dairy work and housekeeping with her other sisters. The Czarina boasted of her skill as a pastry-cook and her achievements in pickling and preserving. She was brought up in a small country house in Schleswig, but her summers were spent with the rest of her family in Germany. The whole tribe of Landgravine Hesses, of which the Duchess of Cambridge and the present Queen of Denmark are members, were in the habit of meeting at a big schloss near Frankfort. The Czarina is naturally light-hearted, and has a birdy sort of disposition, which leads her to prefer a nest that she arranges herself to the wearisome grandeur of the Winter Palace. It amuses her to go about shopping. Her department is ladylike and surtout genteel. But it did not satisfy the Viennese ladies who were in attendance on the Empress of Austria at Kremsier. They associate the regal condition with a stately step and proud air. The sovereign is, in their apprehension, the chief figure in a perpetual pageant—and little else.

A BRACE OF MURDERS.

THEY OCCUR IN FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.—BOTH THE RESULT OF NIGHT ATTACKS ON HOUSES.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 18.—Two murders were committed in Fayette County last night. Two brothers named Tasker, while intoxicated, attacked the house occupied by Ira Tate, at Haydentown, and threw a club at Tate's wife, severely injuring her. Tate fired at them with a shotgun, and "Ral" Tasker was instantly killed. Tate surrendered himself to the Sheriff today. The other murder was also a part of an attack on a house. Four negroes broke down the door of the house occupied by Michael Borilla. Borilla resisted, and was shot and killed by one of the negroes named Robert Scott. The murderer has not been arrested.

SELECT KNIGHTS.

A delegation of the Select Knights A. O. U. W. of the Supreme *Legion* reached Chicago yesterday, returning from the third biennial session at Topeka, Kas. During the session a new constitution and by-laws governing the Supreme, Grand, and subordinate lodges were adopted. A new ritual was likewise adopted and the secret work revised. Among the returning Knights was J. R. Miller of Goderich, Ont., Supreme Vice-Commander; Garrison Beckwith of Buffalo, N. Y., Supreme Lieutenant-Commander; R. G. Hill of Buffalo and Edgar Gillis of Rochester, representatives of the New York State Grand Legion. The St. Albans Legion of Chicago met the delegation at the train and entertained its members during the afternoon and evening.

HIS FORTUNE WAS A WILL-O-THE-WISP.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—John Francis, a well-to-do farmer, some months ago received word from a lawyer that an uncle had died in Valparaiso, Chili, and left him $2,000,000. Francis started immediately for England to have the necessary papers to prove his identity. He returned to bid his wife farewell, and in a few weeks started for Valparaiso. Yesterday his wife received a letter from him stating that he was in San Francisco without money, and that he had discovered that the delusive letters were simply a conspiracy to put him out of the way. His wife says that he has evidence to convict the guilty parties, who, she said, were not far away from this place. His wife has gone to California to bring him home.

SEEKING EACH OTHER'S GORE.

PERRY, Ga., Oct. 16.—Dr. Thomas and Dr. Smith are rival physicians here. Recently both had charge of the same case, which resulted in death, of course. Smith accused Thomas of poisoning the patient. Thomas at once posted Smith on the doors of Pleasant Hill Church as a liar. A board of honor has failed to reconcile the men and blood is looked for.

THE WORLD'S FINANCES.

An Almost Continuous Advance in Prices Reported from Busy Wall Street.

Speculations as to the Telegraph War—Features of the Stock and Bond Market.

Politics and War Rumors Affecting European Markets—The Home Clearing-House Reports.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The *Times'* financial article says: The indications of a further rise to the stock market which was apparent at the close of last week proved correct. The advance of prices has been almost continuous, though it looked Thursday as if the expected reaction had started and a general setback was coming. The street was a little nervous over it, for there is the danger of a bad slump occurring when everybody is carrying stocks and the short interest in the market is too small to afford support at the decline. Traders know this from past experience. When all the crowd is running one way in speculation, if anything happens to start them the other way they go pell mell, and thus it happened that the upward turns which interrupted the long period of decline were always most violent when nine-tenths of the traders were selling short and nothing but bear talk was heard on the street. It will be the same as we go climbing up again. The upward movement will become at times a wild rush and, something happening to turn it, there will be a tumultuous retreat, in which everything will be thrown over. The break of Thursday was started in Western Union, the annual report of the company published the previous afternoon serving as the occasion for it. So bad was the showing it made of the condition of the company that one of the stories in the street is that it was purposely made up to look bad in order to depress the price of the stock preparatory to a coming "deal" with the Baltimore & Ohio Company. Wall street well remembers what was done when the way was preparing for the celebrated consolidation of the American Union and Western Union Companies in the fall of 1880. The stock of the latter company was broken down from considerably above par to about 76, and every other trader was selling it short on bear points from the company's leading officers. At the proper moment the mine was sprung, and the losses of the shorts were enormous—one firm alone, it was said, dropping about $500,000. Rumors are thick, especially from Philadelphia, of a coming arrangement between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Union now; but it can be said that those who would be likely to have good information on the subject declare they have heard nothing about it. The really suspicious circumstances are that Western Union rapidly recovered its drop of Thursday on what appeared to be bear buying, and also that the most persistent bear talk about the company and its affairs comes direct from the company's officers and is published in papers credited with being in their control.

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

When this has been said it still remains true that the company is steadily working down to a non-dividend basis on the present rates. It is doing more work, and getting less money for doing it, than ever before; and the opposition of the Baltimore & Ohio Company is cutting the life out of it. If this company can live on the present rates, it is clear that the Western Union cannot; and between the two it is merely a question of endurance. Hence, the very desperation of the case may force an agreement of some kind between the rivals; and so far from the report just issued showing the company's affairs in a worse light than they really are, it may show them in a better. The absorbed Mutual Union Company, it appears, is still run as an independent corporation for various purposes, and one of these may be to bear burdens on its books of which it may be expedient to relieve the Western Union accounts proper.

In a smaller way this is exactly what is being done with the Manhattan Company as this time, where it has been discovered that the two practically defunct New York and Metropolitan Companies are kept alive and "construction accounts" charged against them—the sums so charged being treated as loans. Thus the moneys actually paid out by the Manhattan Company for the maintenance of its own property are not deducted from its gross earnings in making up its accounts, but appear on its books as "assets." This is all right, provided it were done openly and no covering up or deception practiced to hoodwink investors. So, as respects the Western Union, the report gives virtually no information about the so-called "independent" Mutual Union Company; and, as to its cable business, the reader is left wholly to his imagination about that. While, therefore, there may or may not be a coming agreement between the rival telegraph companies, it by no means follows that the Western Union report just issued does not present that company's affairs in a better aspect than the facts warrant, rather than the reverse.

THE GRANGER STOCKS.

The Granger stocks, Northwestern and St. Paul, have been conspicuous in the movements of the week. The pool in the latter stock was carrying it along in magnificent style up to Thursday, when, right following the break in Western Union, the batteries were opened on St. Paul, and a perfect fury of sales broke it down a point or so, despite all the efforts of the pool to hold it. Since then the stock has moved up again, but in a way indicative of subdued feelings in its supporters. On the other hand, Northwestern led the advance when the market started forward again Friday, and rose to over 107 on very bold buying. Yesterday the trunk-line stocks led the afternoon rally. New York Central rose to 103, and at the same time Philadelphia reported Pennsylvania stock as rising to 106. Lake Shore shows a rise of 2 per cent net for the week, and is now within a fraction or so of 80. Even the Nickel-Plate

THE NEW YORKS' RETURN.

Mutrie's Giants Arrive in the Metropolis Yesterday Morning Unheralded and Unnoticed.

What the Doughty Manager Has to Say Relative to the Chicago Victories.

He Likes the Result of the League Conference, but His Players Do Not.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Fourteen athletic-looking men, with bats, bags, and satchels in hand, emersed from the cars at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Jersey City this morning. They were the members of the New York Base-Ball Club, who had three weeks previous left this city for the West to play the deciding games for the league championship. The cheerful look that generally adorns the faces of these well-trained athletes was missing and it was replaced with one of disappointment. The giants left the boat unnoticed, and it was not until a few blocks were traversed that a slim boy happened to recognize one of the players. Immediately a number of urchins, with blacking boxes over their shoulders and newspapers under their arms, took up the cry, and if persons for a radius of blocks did not know of the presence of the New York nine in town it certainly was not the fault of the lung power of the small boys.

"My men are in the best of spirits," said manager Mutrie, "but, as is to be expected, they deplore their failure to win the championship pennant. They made a hard fight, however, and I assure you that we left nothing undone to win first place. A streak of bad luck attended all our games at Chicago, and it was only by very good batting that we managed to win one of the four. The small ground of the Chicago Club aided in our defeat, and I will say, without fear of contradiction, that if the deciding games had been played on the polo grounds, in this city, the result of the first two would have been different, and I will venture to add that New York would have won the championship instead of Chicago. I do not say this as an excuse. We acknowledge our defeat, and proved that a good feeling existed by presenting the champions with a handsome flag. On the whole, we made a good fight against a nine of men who have been playing together for years, and we ought to feel proud of our achievement."

HE LIKES THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

"How does the result of the conference of the League and American Association suit?" he was asked.

"First rate," was the reply. "There are, however, some strong clubs representing good cities clamoring for admission into the league, and I think we ought to receive them. The American Association is on the decline. The best players are in the league, and patrons of the game would rather pay ten cents admission to witness one of our contests than spend cents to see an American Association game. I am not in favor of dropping any of the present members. We ought to increase the number from eight to twelve in order to accommodate the nines looking for admission. Instead of four in the East and four in the West we ought to increase the number to six in each section. This could be done by having New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East, and Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Louisville, and Cincinnati in the West. These are good base-ball cities, and they could all support first-class clubs. The St. Louis Browns and the St. Louis league clubs and the Athletic and Philadelphia ought to consolidate, and by so doing two formidable nines could be chosen from the four clubs. It will have to be done sooner or later. The American Association is on the decline and I know it."

While the result of the base-ball conference coincided with the views of the managers it was regarded in a very different light by the players. The action making the maximum salary $2,000 displeased the high-salaried players, and they criticised it severely. A number of the players of the New York nine, among them Ewing, Keefe, O'Rourke, Gerhardt, and Deasley, are each receiving $3,000 or more for their season's work.

"The time has arrived," said one of the New York nine, "when the players must take some action in the matter. Since the organization of the League and American Associations the legislation has been solely in the interest of the clubs. The players have been ignored at every meeting, and restrictions, one after another, have been placed upon them until they can stand it no longer. The first piece of injustice was the adopting of the reserve rule. A club can engage a player, reduce his salary to $1,000, and compel him to play for that sum, although he may have a standing offer of five times that amount elsewhere. He cannot accept the high salary simply because he is reserved. Should he do so, paying no heed to his reservation, he will be either blacklisted or expelled. This would put him on the same footing with a man who had sold a game, and of course he would not be eligible to play in any of the associations thereafter."

Several members of the New York and Brooklyn teams spoke in the same strain, and it is probable that the players will strenuously oppose the action taken in yesterday's meeting.

BASEBALL GAMES YESTERDAY.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Green Stockings of this city beat the Stars of Chicago today by a score of 11 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Browns and Maroons played the first game of their series for the local championship, and the game drew out the largest crowd of the season, there being over 12,000 people present. In the first inning three singles, a base given Welch by hitting him with a pitched ball, and three fielding errors of the Maroons yielded the Browns four runs, and won them the game. After the first inning the game was a beautiful one, both sides fielding brilliantly. Dunlap did not play, and the Maroons had three men out of position in consequence. Briody threw to bases miserably, the Browns running on him at pleasure. In the ninth inning Seery drove the ball into the right field seats for a home run. Dunlap, Comiskey, and Billy Gleason played particularly fine. The entire Chicago team witnessed the game.

BREAKING BICYCLE RECORDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—Yesterday was a fine, still day and the wheelmen took advantage of it to break several records. Mr. Garret of this city rode two miles without hands. His time was: Quarter, 44½; half, 1:25 3-5; three-quarters, 2:10 2-5; mile, 2:58 4-5; two miles, 6:09 3-5. These are all world records. Fred Brown of Springfield made a quarter-mile in 36 2-5, a world record. Rowe of Lynn made a mile in 2:36 3-5, breaking the amateur record for that distance, and also in a half-mile trial he made the distance in 1:12 4-5, breaking all world records, both professional and amateur. He made the quarter in 36 3-5 seconds.

THE RACES TODAY AT WASHINGTON AND BRIGHTON BEACH.

The autumn meeting of the National Jockey Club which begins today at Washington, D. C., will be the last of the regular Eastern running meetings, the only other racing to follow being the extra meet to be given at Jerome Park and the Brighton races. The meeting will continue four days, with five events to be run off each day. Entries for today's events, both at Washington and Brighton, have been received by Riley & Co. as follows:

At Washington:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Macroon (100 pounds), Capt. Flaherty (109), Lalu (90), Hearsefoot (105), Lady Loud (105), Richard L. (105), Burch (110), Mordaunt (105), Strathspey (111), Nora M. (105), Anacosta (105), Irish Lass (100), Frank Ward (85).

Second race, one and one-half miles, autumn handicap—Rica (106 pounds), Heel-and-Toe (107), Bierean (113), Bob Miles (111), Bob Cook (102), Burch (100), Enigma (100), Sam Brown (110), Fosteral (111), Barnum (113), Frankie B. (98).

Third race, welter weights, one mile—Millie (108 pounds), Farewell (142).

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile—The Bard (118 pounds), Estralla (107), Bess (107), Bessie B. (107), Elkwood (105), Rock and Rye (110), Bordelaise (107).

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, selling—McBowling (98 pounds), Leroy (103), Tony Foster (110), Sovereign Pat (110), Bonnie L. (85), Chanticleer (101), Windsail (85), John C. (101), Mittie B. (95), Polent (100).

At Brighton Beach:

First race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Kisber (107 pounds), Hidalgo (106), Catilene (105), Leonidas (104), Hapsina (103), Leicester (97), Seafoam (97), Emma Gillette (97), Annie Martin (95), Peekskill (95).

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Trafalgar (118 pounds), Navarro (118), Judge Griffith (111), King Fox (111), Bella B. (103), Mary Redon (106), Pilot (105), Freida (105), Ben Thompson (105), Miller (104), Prosper (103), Keokuk (100), Baltazer (100), Granite (100), Inconstant (100), Miss Goodrich (100), Montauk (100), Error (98), Waukeshaw (98), Cricket (95), Typhoon (95), Saluda (92), Laura Garrison (90).

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, selling—Clarence (97), Joe Murray (97), Giroffa (97), Una B. (97), Barney Aaron (97), Sandoval (97), Jack of Hearts (97), Blue Bell (97), Alterno (97), Musk (97), Adonis (94), Tarquinius (94), Sister (94), Niobe (94), Joe Howell (93), Peter L. (92), Baham (92), Spartacus (92).

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Little Minch (113), Jim Renwick (115), Pericles (115), Rushbrook (115).

Fifth race, one mile—Ninus (116), Manitoba (116), Audacity (113), Battledore (113), Corsair (113), Contessa (104), Thunderbolt (104), Lizzie D. (96).

WHIPPED IN FOUR ROUNDS.

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 17.—The hard-glove contest between Ed McGowan of Winnipeg and Ben Arthur of Montana was closely fought, but decided in favor of McGowan, who demolished Arthur's nose in the fourth round.

SPORTING NOTES.

President Spalding is expected home from the East tomorrow. Gore is said to be anxiously awaiting his coming.

James R. Mills, the assistant at Slosson's Monroe street rooms, today accepts a similar position at the Hotel Richelieu.

"Genial Charley" Corbett, than whom none are better known in sporting circles, is recovering slowly from his recent illness, although but a shadow of his former self as yet.

An exchange says: With one dimpled hand on her leaf lard and the other on her base-ball club, Chicago has reared herself up to her full majestic height, and, in the language of Cornelia, proudly exclaims: "These are my jewels."

The Louisville *Courier* says in a recent issue: A man was sent to Chicago a few days ago to negotiate with Spalding for the release of Pfeffer, but he refused to play in Louisville.

Naturally enough. Pfeffer will in all probability wear the uniform of the White Stockings so long as he continues to play ball or the club exists. He is a valuable man to Spalding, is paid well, treated well, and is popular with his fellow-players and the public.

The Chicago Club will arrive at Cincinnati this morning and will play three exhibition games with the Porkopolitans today, tomorrow, and Wednesday. They meet the St. Louis Browns at Pittsburg the 22d for a game in the Iron City. The two clubs play again at Cincinnati the 23d and 24th, at Baltimore the 27th, Philadelphia the 28th and 29th, and Brooklyn the 30th and 31st, after which they return to their respective cities for the winter.

McCormick is on the Chicago reserve list, and young Ryan of Bridgeport, Conn., who has been playing with the team, will replace Burns at short.—*Plaindealer.* This is in part a mistake. Young Ryan will probably be retained in the team for next season, but will scarcely replace Burns at short. Tommy B. will stay with the nine, as one of its best regular players, and will play short, unless he should be transferred to centre, in which event only Ryan would fill short. It is likely, however, that Gore will cover centre next year as he has done in the past, and that Ryan, like Sunday, will be retained as an alternate.

Twenty-five extra-inning games were played by the clubs of the National League this season. Chicago won a fourteen-inning game from Providence, and Detroit beat St. Louis in a thirteen-inning contest; eight eleven-inning games, including a draw between Chicago and St. Louis, and fifteen games of ten innings each. The New York Club was very successful in extra-inning contests, winning no less than eight and losing but two. The Philadelphia Club won five extra-inning games, Providence three, Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo two each, and Boston and St. Louis one each.—*Boston Herald.*

The English pugilists who propose to visit this country shortly are Alf Greenfield, John Knifton, the eighty-one-toner, and Bill Goode, all of whom are said to be looking for fat in Sullivan and admission receipts. Greenfield has written to a well-known sport in Boston that as soon as he arrives he will endeavor to arrange a fight to a finish with Charles Mitchell, in order to show the public that the latter is an overrated pugilist. Knifton is the heaviest of the trio, and believes himself capable of successfully defying Chesty Sullivan for six rounds, and in a battle to a finish believes that he is more than a match for John L. Bill Goode is but 22 years of age, and is accounted one of the best heavyweights in England. Previous to attempting to arrange a match with Sullivan, he will meet several lesser lights in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with the method of hurricane fighting which the American pugilists have adopted. A match between Goode and the Marine would be well worth witnessing. Had the Marine been properly handled during the last year it is thought he would have ranged second to Sullivan today.

The Philadelphia *Sporting Life* says:

A year ago Dunlap and Mr. Lucas constituted a mutual admiration society. Lucas was the finest gentleman in the country, and Fred the "king of second basemen." But, alas, a change has come over the spirit of their dream. Some time ago Danny shot off his mouth to the effect that he would not play in St. Louis next year if Mr. Lucas was to manage the club, and would not play there anyhow, as his contract exempted him from reservation. Mr. Lucas retorted publicly that he had a personal contract with Dunlap and would hold him in St. Louis in spite of everything. Dunlap's reply to this was that if reserved he would not play ball at all. The latest in the controversy is from Mr. Lucas, to this effect: "Dunlap is the most ungrateful man that I have ever seen. I spared neither time nor money to have the man reinstated, and he repays me by trying to disorganize my team. He is anxious to secure his release and to play in New York. This I will never give him. He will play ball in St. Louis next year, and good ball at that, or I will have him put on the black-list again. Besides this, he will only get $1,000 for his engagement in 1886, not a cent more, or my name is not Lucas. There is a rule in the league that allows a manager to reduce the salary of any player to $1,000, and I will take advantage of it in order to repay him for the manner in which he has served me this year."

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

SIDNEY ROSENFELD PREVENTS THE McCAULL COMPANY FROM PLAYING "THE BLACK HUSSAR."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—It is now quite certain that the McCaull opera company will not be permitted to open the week's engagement at the new Academy with "The Black Hussar" tomorrow evening without interference from Sidney Rosenfeld. This irrepressible manager came here from Kansas City for the express purpose of enjoining McCaull from presenting the disputed opera. The necessary papers have been made out and are in the hands of an officer, to be served tomorrow afternoon. To provide for the necessary funds to carry on this litigation Rosenfeld has sold a half interest in the opera to a wealthy and well-known theatrical man of this city, so that it cannot be said that the financial part has not been well attended to. Rosenfeld's action is particularly interesting from the fact that when about to present the opera in this city with his own company last summer, prior to his New York jail experience, he was prevented from so doing by an ironclad injunction served on him by Messrs. Goldberg & Conreid of New York. In turn he now seeks satisfaction by enjoining the McCaull company from producing the opera, still claiming it to be his property. By suits and countersuits it is said that Rosenfeld has already put McCaull to an expense of several thousand dollars.

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

"It is truly amusing," says the London *Truth*, "to see the assembled wiseacres of the British Institution making discoveries in canine intelligence which must have been common knowledge to dog-fanciers in the days of Nimrod. Sir John Lubbock's learned poodle is a fool beside a little performing mongrel which I have lately seen at one of the south-coast watering-places. Any spectator was invited to show this little animal his watch, when the dog, after studying the face for a moment, would proceed to tell the time by selecting the proper figures from a row of Arabic (not Roman) numerals placed before him. Again, Prof. Flower's eminently Scotch tyke who refused to go for a walk on the 'Sawbath' is very little ahead of the dog whom most of us have seen or heard of who loses all desire to go out Sunday morning upon being shown a prayer-book. In the same way I have heard of a university dog—probably not a unique specimen—who, though always frantic to start out the moment his master took up his hat, never offered to move when the head-covering was a college-cap."

POISONING THE GUESTS AT A WEDDING.

St. James' Gazette: In the Town of Vistabella, Province of Castellon, Spain, a couple of well-to-do people were recently married, and celebrated the event with a great dinner. All who ate of that dinner, including the bride and bridegroom, and the poor, among whom the remains of the feast were distributed, were suddenly seized with symptoms of poisoning. Seventeen have died, and over sixty are in a critical condition. The doctors hope to save some of the latter, but not all. From a local paper it appears that the father of the bride owed a small sum of money, which he would not or could not pay. The creditor went to see him just as dinner was being prepared and threw some poison into one of the dishes. The poisoner has been arrested.

LAKE MARINE.

Marine Men Anxiously Awaiting the Result of the Steamboat Race.

The Jewett Passes the Albany and Is Leading Her a Stern Chase.

Activity in Freights at Detroit—A Number of Charters—General Nautical Notes.

Much interest is manifested by Chicago marine men over the probable outcome of the race between the crack stmrs H. J. Jewett and Albany. The Jewett, which was built at Buffalo by the Union Dry-Dock Company in 1882, has had the reputation of being the fastest steamer on the lakes ever since she was built. She is built of iron, registers 1,722 tons, and cost $300,000. Her builders designed her with a view to lowering the speed record of lake steamers, and up to the present time she has outsailed everything with which she came in contact. She has frequently made the run from Buffalo to Chicago, a distance of 888 miles, in seventy-five hours, and it is claimed that when she has been let out she has run fifteen, and even sixteen, miles an hour. The Tioga, which came out last spring, was intended to outsail the Jewett, but so far has failed to touch her record. There has long existed a spirit of friendly rivalry between the officers of the Jewett and the officers of the Albany, but this is the first time that they have had an opportunity of testing their respective boats side by side. The Albany registers forty-five tons less than the Jewett and was built by the Detroit Dry-Dock Company last year. She is valued at $170,000 and is constructed of steel. The designer of the Albany, F. E. Kirby, says that she cannot sail as fast as either the Jewett or the Tioga, but on this point Capt. Jones, master of the Albany, disagrees with Mr. Kirby. Capt. Jones, in fact, has frequently offered to wager that his boat could lead any steamer on the lakes a stern chase from Chicago to Buffalo. But it looks as if the Jewett was going to win this race, as she passed the Albany on Lake Huron Saturday night, and passed Mackinaw City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, leading the Albany by an hour and a half. Both boats were expected to reach Milwaukee about midnight. THE TRIBUNE correspondent at that port was instructed to wire the result, and if the boats arrived on time the name of the winner will be found on another page of this issue.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Jewett and Albany race up Lake Huron is about an even thing. At Sand Beach the boats passed the schr A. L. Andrews. The Jewett was only sixty feet astern of the Albany. Ten miles out on the bay the Jewett was alongside of the Albany when they passed the prop Pringle. They made the run to Sand Beach in about six hours. Both boats had gained on the Tioga, which was about eight or ten miles ahead. At this rate the Tioga would take part in the run somewhere off Forty-Mile Point.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Rates for carrying coal and ore remain firm at the advanced figures of the last few days, 80 cents and $1 for ore from Escanaba and Marquette, 50 cents on coal to Milwaukee and Lake Superior, and 55 cents to Chicago. Engagements reported Saturday were the schrs F. A. Georger, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at 80 cents; schr Florida, coal, Cleveland to Marquette, at 50 cents; same vessel, ore back to Ohio ports, at $1; schr Francis Palms, coal, Cleveland to Marquette, at 50 cents; same vessel, ore back to Ohio points, on contract; schr J. L. Case, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 55 cents; schrs Nesaunee and Thomas Quayle, both coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, at 50 cents; schr Ironsides, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, on private terms. The schrs Zach Chandler, Commodore, and W. L. Peck, which constitute the tow of the tug Quayle, and have just completed a contract for transporting lumber from Dunnellon to Cleveland, left last night, light, for Duluth, where they all load lumber for Cleveland on private terms. The prop R. P. Ranney left Sandusky last night, light, for Buffalo, to load coal for Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Lake freights were quite active yesterday, and brokers are sanguine that the demand for tonnage will be good from this time forward. Engagements reported were as follows: Lumber, Pigeon Bay to Detroit, at $1.50; tug Justice Field and barge Letty May, lumber, Thompson, Mich., to Detroit, at 55 cents over Bay City rates; schr Adventure, lumber, Pine Lake to Detroit, at 80; schr Young America, lumber, Greenbush to Detroit, at Bay City rate on the rail; schr Theo. Voges, coal, Toledo to Detroit, at 25 cents; prop Haskell, coal, Buffalo to Duluth, at 35 cents; Anna Smith and schr Ida Kinne, coal, Port Huron to Buffalo, at 2 cents; schr F. C. Leighton, wheat, Detroit to Buffalo, at 1¾ cents; barge Fame, dry wood, Rogers City to Detroit, at $1.63 on the rail; Consuelo, coal, Lorain to Fisher's Island, at 80 cents here, and wood back at $2.10 per cord; schr Persia, cedar ties, Southampton to Detroit, at 6 cents on the rail; schr Grace Amelia, cedar ties, Southampton to Sandusky, at 8 cents on the rail; schr Medora, lathing chain to Little River, at $1.50 per ton, and hemlock bark back from Alcona at $1.50 per cord on the rail; schr Honora Carr, hay, Forester to Aipena, at $1.50 per ton and hemlock bark from Alcona to Detroit at $1.50 per cord.

PORT OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The prop Nashua, for some time running on the Green Bay route, arrived today. The Oneida, which has been in Ward's Lake Superior Line, will, on arrival here, go back into the Green Bay trade. The Nashua was to leave light tonight for Detroit for orders.

The schr E. C. Hutchinson, with grain from Chicago, came in this afternoon, after having been expected for several days.

The John B. Lyon and consorts got away last night, but the C. H. Burton did not go with them. She was to leave tonight with the Oregon and barge Drake.

While at work last night on the schr Ida Keith the leg of the Erie Elevator became detached and fell into the river. The Keith was sent to the Niagara to finish.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

The prop A. J. Wright, after making one trip in the fish trade, is again in ordinary at this port.

The barge Empress, which sunk at Trenton last week, was hauled out at Deseronto and repaired.

Yesterday the wind came from the northwest. Last night there were indications of a blow before morning.

The 2,000 bushels of damaged corn on the schr Polly M. Rogers were sold at Kingston for 24 cents a bushel.

The schr Stafford, which was sunk at White Lake two weeks ago, has been towed to Muskegon for repairs.

The lumber barge Seminole waterlogged on Lake Erie last week and was beached at Rondeau. A tug was sent to her from Detroit.

While the steam-barge Heath was crossing the lake from Chicago she encountered heavy seas and arrived at Grand Haven with her shaft broken.

It will cost about $3,000 to repair the damage sustained by the schr Pensaukee when she went ashore at Sand Beach. She is now in Miller Bros'. dry-dock.

The Canadian prop Califrofnia encountered heavy weather on her last down trip and arrived at Montreal with a large part of her cargo of wheat badly damaged by water.

All vessels arriving at Buffalo from Canadian ports hereafter must be quarantined at the breakwater. The rule has been made as a precautionary measure against small-pox.

While steaming up the St. Clair River the tug George Hand ran aground and caught fire. The revenue cutter Fessenden extinguished the flames before much damage had been done.

Thursday night the schr D. P. Rhodes ran on a bar while making Sandusky harbor. While a tug was trying to release her the tow-line parted and she went ashore. Capt. Duff, master of the Rhodes, who was so severely injured that he was sent home to Lorain. The Rhodes is now bound for Milwaukee in charge of the mate.

Capt. A. Gallagher, having been appointed Inspector of Hulls for the Michigan District, has resigned the command of the steam-barge Tempest. Capt. Frank Van Patten of the steam-barge T. W. Snook takes command of the Tempest and his brother, Capt. E. C. Van Patten, mate of the Snook, has been promoted to the command of that boat.

Conflicting reports are in circulation concerning the sunken stmr Quebec. One day it is reported that her decks are level with the surface, and the next she is said to have again sunk to the bottom. It is pretty certain, however, that if she is ever towed to a port of repairs her damage will amount to a constructive total loss, and that the underwriters will be heavy losers.

The barges Scotland, England, and Ireland, recently raised at Ferry Point on Belleville, Ont., were built in 1870 by Chaffee Brothers and afterwards bought by Page & Co., who owned the Eagle Mills at Belleville, and Capt. T. Dobbie of Oswego. The barges were used four or five years in carrying lumber to Oswego. Page & Co. became insolvent in 1873, and Capt. Dobbie scuttled the vessels to save them. The title was in William Jones' name, as the real owners were all Americans and could not own a Canadian hull at that time. In 1881 Dobbie put the barges in Job Lingham's name, but Job never knew he owned them until this month. The barges are hardwood, and are as good as ever. They were sold for $1,800 to Paradis of Sorel, Que.

Concerning the recent seizure of Grummond's lighter, Vampire, for wrecking in Canadian waters a Canadian paper says: "It is to be hoped that if the Swain has infringed sufficiently on the Canadian laws to make a fuss about that the customs authorities will have backbone enough to carry the matter through, or drop it before making themselves ridiculous, as in the Winslow and Ark business some years ago, when Capt. Grummond's tugs defied the Canadian law. If the Government decides to enforce the law we believe the officers here would not allow the Swain to pass the mouth of the river without being seized. If we have laws the Grummond line of tugs should be made to obey them or to suffer the consequences. It is humiliating to Canadians to be told that any boat can defy their laws. Whether the law is good or bad cannot now be considered."

A dispatch from Lockport, N. Y., says: "The property of the New York Steam Cable Towing Company, consisting of fourteen cable-boats, 175 miles of cable wire, and the franchise for doing business, were sold on a judgment yesterday afternoon at the Pound Manufacturing Company's dock in this city. Roswell P. Burrows of Buffalo conducted the sale. The hulls of the boats were constructed in this city by H. Benedict and Morgan & Sutton, and the machinery was manufactured by the Pound Manufacturing Company. The total expense for putting the boats in running order amounted to $200,000, including the cable and franchise. The boats were used but a few seasons, and for the last five years have lain idle, netting the stockholders of the company nothing. The first boat and equipments were sold to J. Chambers of Duluth, Minn., who bid them off for $107, and subsequently took three more at prices varying less than $150 per boat. James Owen of Youngstown bid in one boat for $150, and machinery complete for two engines only brought $250. Judge C. E. Tracey and J. P. Curtiss of New York purchased the balance of the boats, cable, and franchise of the company for $2,681."

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Hunter Savidge, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mathews, Charlotte, coal.
Schr Minnie Stanson, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. F. Johnson, Oscota, lumber.
Schr Driver, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogonto, cedar posts.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. S. Mason, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr Oneonta, Oscoda, lumber.
Schr J. V. Jones, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Alpena, railway ties.
Schr Hattie Hutt, Thompson's Pier, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. J. McVea, Manistique, lumber.
Schr Morning Star, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Dan I. Davis, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Donaldson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr David Stewart, Buffalo, coal.
Schr North Cape, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, coal.
Schr Levi Grant, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Thos. Hume, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Scammon's Cove, sundries.
Schr Flying Cloud, Drummonds Island, tel. poles.
Schr Thos. B. Wyman, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr John Raber, Pine Lake, cedar posts.
Schr Henry Cowles, Claybank, railway ties.
Schr J. B. Norman, Bay de Noque, lumber.
Schr Norman, Oconto, cedar posts.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Annie F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Sloop Daisy, St. Joseph, lumber.
Prop Maggie Marshall, Manistee, lumber.
Prop City of Lud ington, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Kenosha, sand.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alcyone, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop White & Friant, Oscoda, lumber.
Prop C. H. Starks, Oscoda, lumber.
Prop Marshall Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Cobham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Joseph L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries.
Prop John Martin, lumber.
Prop Rhoda Emily, Escanaba, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Syracuse, Buffalo, 65,018 bu corn and sundries.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived Sunday—Prop Boscobel, with barges Mantenee, Advance. Cleared Sunday—Schrs Herschel, Richard Mott, H. H. Badger, Coaster. Wind south, light.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared Sunday—Props Menominee, Wisconsin.

South Chicago—Arrived Sunday—Stmrs Iron Age, Massachusetts, iron-ore; schrs San Diego and Mediterranean, iron-ore; Glad Tidings, Jacket, Michigan; stmr White and Friant, lumber. Sailed Sunday—Stmr Minnesota, schrs Massasoit and Maumee Valley.

Milwaukee—Arrivals Sunday—Steam-barge D. Bentlentine and consort Northwest, steam-barge Nipigon and consorts Melbourne and Middlesex, and schr Thomas Parsons, with coal. Sailed Sunday—Props Champlain, J. L. Hurd, Chicago, and Newburg for Chicago. Wind southeast, light; weather fine.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived Saturday—Schrs C. J. Marsh, Consort, Herschel, Fearless, H. H. Badger, Elida, South Side, L. A. Burton. Cleared Saturday—Schrs R. Fuller, Speed. Wind northwest, brisk.

Charlevoix—Arrived Saturday—Schr Lauretta, John C. Bauer, Woolin. Cleared—Schr Surprise. Weather warm and pleasant.

Ludington—Arrived—Props F. & P. M. No. 1, Depere, W. Browne, John Dewar; tug Joseph Heal; scurs J. Miner, Marsh. Cleard Saturday—Props F. & P. M. No. 1, Depere, W. Browne, John Dewar; schrs Lily Prate, Annie Maria, Mars, Winnie Wing.

South Chicago—Arrived Saturday—Stmr Minnesota, iron-ore; stmr R. Holland, lumber; stmr J. E. Rumbell, lumber; schr Massasoit, iron-ore. Sailed—Stmr R. Holland.

Frankfort—Arrived Saturday—Schrs J. B. Prime, C. Landon. Departed Saturday—Prop William Gratwick, with barges Marvin and Fryer, white pine lumber, Tonawanda; schr Joseph Duvall, lumber, Sheboygan.

Whitehall—Arrived and cleared Saturday—Schrs Vermont, Petrel, Belle Laurie, and S. Thal. Weather clear; wind northwest, fresh.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared Saturday—Props Wisconsin, Menominee; schrs Charles E. Wyman, S. P. Wilson.

Michigan City—Arrived Saturday—Props A. R. Colborn, A. C. Sultz; schrs Jessie L. Page, from Muskegon; prop T. W. Snook, from White Lake. The schr H. G. Cleveland, from Big Sable, with a cargo of pig-iron, has laid up here for the winter.

Manistee—Arrived—Props F. & P. M. No. 1, R. A. Seymour, S. Chipman; schrs R. Howlett, City of Toledo, E. M. Blake, J. H. Hall, R. P. Mason, Hamilton, John Mee, Melitta, Phenix, M. Mueller, L. A. Simpson, James Garrett, W. H. Dunham. Sailed—Props F. & P. M. No. 1, Seymour, S. Chipman, George Barnham, Joys, R. A. Seymour; schrs Ida, G. W. Naghtin, T. Moss, H. Howlett, W. H. Dunham.

Muskegon—Arrivals—Props Milwaukee, C. H. Starke, Michael Groh, Anna Laura, Albert Soper, smar Menominee, schrs Gilbert Knapp, L. J. Conway, Sandernoon, Pilot, for Gidago; schr Helen Evanston; prop Evanston; prop Hickox, for Michigan City; prop Mary Groh, schrs L. A. Richmond, Trio, Eliza Day, Maine, Lavinia, for South Chicago.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Detroit—Up Saturday—Schrs D. Wagstaff, Selkirk, 8:30 p. m. Down—China, 6 p. m.; Milwaukee, 6:10 p. m.; Empire State, 6:30 p. m.; schr Ganges, 10:30 p. m. Up Sunday—Props Smith Moore, 9:40 a. m.; Clyde, 9:40 a. m.; Republic and consort, 1:40 p. m.; A. Everett and Sophia Minch, 2:20 p. m.; Business and consort C. H. Johnson, 3:40 p. m.; Oneonta, 5 p. m. Down—Columbia and consort, 5 a. m.; Continental and consorts, 6:40 a. m.; Fay and consorts, 11:30 a. m.; Wawatha and consorts, Crosthwaite, 2 a. m.; Salina, 4 a. m.; City of Mackinac, Atlantic, 8 a. m.; Groton, 11 a. m.; Manzanillo, Wagstaff, Skylark, 12 m.; Tempest, 2 p. m.; Belle Cross, Arnold, 6 p. m. Wind west, light, with fog.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Duluth—Cleared Sunday—Prop Japan, Buffalo, flour; barge Hecla, Buffalo, wheat; prop A. D. Hopkins, Buffalo, coal; schrs Kasota, Chicago, coal, and George D. Barker, Buffalo, wheat. Brisk, northwest wind; cold.

Marquette—Arrived Sunday—Props Jay Gould, St. Louis, schr Mystic. Passed up—Jay Gould. Down—St. Louis. Wind northwest.

Marquette—Arrived Saturday—Props Smith Moore, Badger State. Passed up—Badger State. Wind south, light.

Port Arthur—Arrived—Algoma, from Owen Sound; Butcher Boy, from Duluth; St. Magnus, from Kingston. Cleared—Sligo, for Goderich; St. Magnus, for Duluth.

LAKE ERIE.

Erie—Arrived Sunday—Props Arizona and Nyack, Buffalo; Fountain City, Duluth. Sailed Sunday—Props Fountain City, Buffalo; Nyack and Arizona, Duluth.

Cleveland—Arrived Sunday—Prop Northerner, Buffalo, merchandise; schrs Francis Palms, Ashtabula, light; Krastus Corning, Escanaba, ore. Cleared Sunday—Prop Northerner, Duluth, merchandise; schrs S. H. Foster, Duluth, coal; J. A. Smith, Saginaw, coal. Wind northeast, light; partly cloudy, cool.

Buffalo—Arrivals Sunday—Props Russia, Duluth, wheat; Arizona, Duluth, flour; schrs Allegheny, Chicago, corn; Moonlight, Milwaukee, wheat; J. H. Read, Chicago, barley; Fairhaven, Chicago, corn. Clearances Sunday—Props Rochester, Chicago, sundries; Oregon, Escanaba, 600 tons coal; St. Paul, Duluth, sundries; Nyack, Duluth, sundries; Montana, Chicago, sundries; W. A. Haskell, Duluth, 1,800 tons coal; Arizona, Duluth, sundries; schrs Pathfinder, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; L. W. Drake, Escanaba, 700 tons coal; J. H. Mead, Sheboygan, 830 tons coal.

Erie—Arrived Saturday—Props Clarion, from Buffalo; Arizona, from Duluth. Sailed Saturday—Props Clarion, to Chicago; Arizona, to Buffalo; Siberia, to Duluth.

Fairport—Cleared Saturday—Prop Robert Wallace, Cleveland, light.

Sandusky—Arrived Saturday—Prop Minneapolis, Marquette, ore. Cleared Saturday—Props R. P. Ranney, Buffalo, light; Minneapolis, Marquette, light.

Cleveland—Arrived Saturday—Props Winslow and Osceola, Buffalo, merchandise. schrs J. L. Case and M. L. Wilcox, Escanaba, ore; Jeremiah Godfrey, J. H. Rutter, John O'Neil, and Jura, all Marquette, ore. Cleared Saturday—Props Osceola and Winslow, Duluth, merchandise; J. E. Mills, Port Huron, coal; schrs W. L. Peck, Commodore, and Zach Chandler, all Duluth, light; Anna F. Grover, Port Huron, coal; Thomas Quayle, Sandusky, Milwaukee, light; Camden, Duluth, coal; barge Bay City, Cheboygan, light. Wind south, fresh.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

A language which has "only 400 and odd distinct sounds" with which to express "10,000 words" would appear at first sight to be in a very anomalous condition. And, as a matter of fact, many of these words are homophonous, although, "by an ingenious system of inflections of the voice, the number of separate sounds—to a Chinese ear, at least—is more than trebled. These inflections are the tones. In Pekin there are only four of them; but in the south those who are knowing in such matters declare there are twelve or more." It is obvious that where the sense of a word depends on such a nice distinction as the tone of the voice in which it is uttered, the opportunities for making blunders become boundless. —*London Athenæum.*

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Political Heir of Secretary Chase and of His Financial Success.

He and Foster Too Politic to Quarrel Over the Divided Leadership.

His Career Since 1848—Fickleness of the American Public—First Whig, Then Radical.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—John Sherman bears some resemblance in his career to his brother, the General. In these men the old Connecticut type stands strongly out. John Sherman is more politic than the General, but he also has quick sensibilities and impulsive utterances.

Sherman inherited from Chase all the popularity of the Treasury system of finance. Chase was such an ambitious man that he kicked his own system over after he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury, and decided against himself. It

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

President Cleveland Likely to Settle the Chicago Appraisership Question This Week.

Treasurer Jordan Promises to Advise the Administration on the Silver Question.

Treaties with Mexico—The Mackin Case—New Fourth-Class Postmasters—Brief Mention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The impression is prevalent among some of the Illinoisans here that the Chicago Appraisership is likely to be disposed of this week. The reasons for this belief are not clear, although there is little apparent reason for the delay. Meirin McKee thinks an appointment will be made this week, and that the position will be given to him unless Appraiser Ham is retained. The Chicago mugwumps, he thinks, have come out strongly for Ham, but there is an impression that the President has said very emphatically that it is preposterous to ask him to appoint or retain a Republican in this position. There have been no recent additions to the list of candidates for this place, and Neumeister has developed no strength.

JORDAN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

United States Treasurer Jordan intends to make his annual report an elaborate financial treatise. He will discuss the silver question at length, and it is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President will rely in a great measure upon Mr. Jordan's investigation for their arguments upon this subject. Mr. Jordan is a radical anti-silver man, and favors the immediate suspension of the silver coinage. He is reported at one time to have been of the opinion that it would be possible for the opponents of the silver dollar to secure the unconditional repeal of the remonetizing act, but there is reason to think he has discovered that the silver-men are too powerful in the two Houses to permit of the unconditional repeal of the act. It is very unusual for a Secretary of the Treasury or for the President to permit a mere bureau officer to shape the financial policy of an Administration. Of late years the reports of the United States Treasurers have been mere routine reports of accounting, and when in some instances the Treasurers have sought to incorporate independent views in their reports the proofs have been suppressed. There was one very notable instance of this when Gen. Spinner was United States Treasurer. Secretary Bristow refused to permit him to publish his views upon the greenback question at the time the inflation craze was at its hight.

THAT MEXICAN TREATY.

Men who are largely interested in Mexican railroads have taken pains to ascertain what the policy of the Administration is with respect to the Mexican Treaty Enabling Act. They are convinced that the Administration does not favor that treaty, and that no encouragement will be given to the bill necessary to give effect to the treaty. The persons who have been commissioned to make the investigations think there can be no mistake about their conclusions, and it is known that there is great dissatisfaction at the Mexican Legation here because it is believed there that the Administration will be hostile to the treaty. It is well known, of course, that some members of the Administration when in Congress were among the strongest opponents of the general system of reciprocity treaties, and that they believe that the better system is to reduce the tariff as to all countries and not to make exceptional arrangements as to individual countries.

JOE MACKIN'S CASE.

Friends of Joe Mackin say that Mr. Storrs in his lifetime had come to an arrangement with the heads of the Government and with Judge Gresham and Harlan that an argument should be held in Washington Oct. 19—tomorrow—to advance the case. It may be doubted whether such an arrangement was made. If it was, it of course could have no binding effect upon the court in banc. In any event no movement is to be made in the case until the return of Assistant Attorney-General Maury, who made the argument in the Wilson habeas corpus case.

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The Postmaster-General is expecting daily to hear of the ratification by Mexico of the new postal treaty. President Diaz has recommended such action in his message to the Mexican Congress, and Minister Romero says there is no doubt of its adoption. The change will cause a slight reduction in revenue to this Government on mails destined for Mexico, but the advantages which are anticipated will compensate many fold for the loss. The new arrangement will tend to bring this country into closer relations with Mexico. Postage on letters to that country will be reduced to five to two cents, and on newspapers to one cent, making the domestic rates cover all our Mexican mail. This is the most notable feature, but there are quite a number of provisions which tend to broaden and strengthen a sentiment of reciprocity in postal relations between the two countries. One effect will be to encourage the circulation of newspapers of the United States in that country.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

The Postmaster-General yesterday appointed the following named fourth-class Postmasters:

Indiana—At Holland, William Wreshan; Freelandville, William S. Pielemeier; Sandborn, Miss Alice Hill; Montgomery, James Farrell; Farmersburg, Robert J. Cumming; French Lick, Eli W. McIntosh; Pierceton, Columbus M. Crawford; Sevastopol, William Dunlop; Rolling Prairie, P. D. Sharples; Sidney, F. B. Moe; Baxley, Sarah J. Bailey; Joliettville, Albert G. Garnett.

Illinois—At Roseville, William H. Buckley; Industry, John W. Finck; New Boston, Charles H. Belle; Rockbridge, Henry C. Dawson; Bluff City, McClellan Duncan.

Michigan—At Ridgeway, Jay A. Santus; Jerome, Elmer E. Fuory; Ousted, Robert L. Glen; Osseo, Thomas Porter.

Wisconsin—At Halfway, Frank Schaller.

Iowa—At Elberon, Joseph Glover; Gifford, P. H. Sheffield; Milo, Clint L. Price; Newell, W. Stetson; Lone Tree, Marion Baker.

Indian Territory—At Jones, William J. Hodges.

Kansas—At Leon, S. H. Wooten; Benton, James F. Estes; Douglass, Leonard Shamleffer.

BRIEF MENTION.

Darius Legore of Illinois has been appointed a Special Timber Agent of the interior Department.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the death of Chief Engineer Van Hoveuberg, serving on the Iroquois, now at Payta, Peru.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the bonds of Capt. David R. Asbury as Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at St. Louis, Mo., and his commission was forwarded to him yesterday.

The Navy Department is informed through the United States Legation at St. Petersburg that Lieut. Scheutze, who is carrying presents to the Siberian natives in the vicinity of the Lena, arrived at Irkutsk Sept. 10. The roads were in bad condition, and he intended waiting there for winter roads for Yakutsk.

It is said to be a fact that Del Campo, the Chilian Under Secretary who was arrested the other night for disorderly conduct, the officers not knowing that he was a diplomat, is in hiding in the hope that the Chilian Minister will permit the affair to blow over. That official is one of the most honorable and punctilious of the diplomatic corps, and members of that corps say that he will unquestionably carry out his threat of sending Del Campo to Chili under arrest and in disgrace.

Indian Commissioner Atkins, who has been inspecting the Southwestern Indian agencies, will hold a conference this week at Muscogee, I. T., with Chief Bushyhead and other Chiefs of the Five Nations regarding the unlawful cutting of timber in the Territory by white men and the removal of intruders from the Territory. Chief Bushyhead left last night for the Cherokee Nation, highly gratified with the results of his interview with Secretary Lamar and the President, and feeling convinced that the obnoxious intruders will be removed from the Territory.

THE ST. JOSEPH BOARD OF TRADE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 17.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held today in the new Chamber of Commerce Building erected during the last year at a cost of $75,000. The Hon. Winslow Judson was reelected President. The Secretary's report shows gratifying increase of trade during the last year.

"Work, Work, Work!"

How many women there are working today in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are martyrs to those complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity causes them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

MILLS RESUMING—TROUBLE AT MENOMINEE, MICH.—STRIKE OF 'LONGSHOREMEN—A COMPROMISE AT VINCENNES—NOTES.

READING, Pa., Oct. 18.—The machinery of the steam forge of the Reading Iron Works, which were idle for two years, has been inspected by the company's officials with a view of putting them into operation. The forge in brisk times employed 150 men.

It is also rumored that the Philadelphia & Reading Company's rolling-mill, where the manufacture of iron rails was discontinued several years ago, will be placed in operation after the mill shall have been changed into steel-rail works. This mill formerly employed between 200 and 300 hands.

TROUBLE WITH THE UNION.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Oct. 18.—Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock upwards of 1,500 men marched from Marinette and Menekoune to Kirby, Carpenter & Co.'s boarding-house. A committee of the union men hired the non-union men of that concern to work for them. The Kirby-Carpenter Company then proposed a contract which was satisfactory to the union, but S. M. Stephenson refused to sign it and the negotiations fell through. The crowd then dispersed. The non-union men marched to Marinette, joined the union, and were cared for. The N. Ludington, H. Whitbeck, and Hamilton & Merriman's mills of Marinette shut down and refused to set the men to work. The mill-owners held a meeting Thursday afternoon and resolved to remain closed pending a satisfactory settlement, which they are endeavoring to accomplish. All is quiet. The union can place 2,000 men. They are constantly sending men away to good situations.

WORKING AT REDUCED RATES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—There were 150 miners at work at Neel's two mines in the fourth pool yesterday at the reduced rates. President Costello of the Miners' Association spent several days last week in the fourth pool, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to persuade Neel's men to quit work. The miners who are striking say they are determined to stand out until their demands are granted, but it is believed that should Neel's men continue to work in the fourth pool at the operator's terms those of the lower pools will resume next week in order to hold their own work. The operators to all appearances are quite indifferent. They say they do not care whether the miners return to work or not and under no circumstances will they pay the prices demanded.

'LONGSHOREMEN OUT.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 18.—The strike of the white 'longshoremen at the New York wharf here has caused no disturbance thus far. The Mallory Steamship Company put 150 colored men to work in the place of the strikers. The white 'longshoremen's associations held a largely-attended meeting with closed doors to determine what course shall be pursued, and trouble is anticipated. An extra force of police has been ordered to patrol the docks today.

VARIOUS NOTES.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Sumner Milling Company, which recently heavily failed, has been reincorporated by the principal creditors and the mills will start up tomorrow morning.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—There was a joint meeting of the nailers and feeders this afternoon, and it is understood some of the men decided to go to work tomorrow. Fires have been started in the mill tonight. The works give employment to 500 men when running full force.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—A Livingston, Mont., special says that Merrill Bros., druggists, have been attached by Noyes Bros. & Cutter for $7,000. Liabilities in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago, $20,000. Assets estimated at $26,000.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—W. A. Driggs, a well-known hardware merchant of Watago, has failed. His liabilities are about $2,500.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Joseph Dart, a lumber-dealer, made an assignment today. His liabilities are unknown, but are supposed to be large.

THE FRAUDULENT WARRANTS.

THE GRAND JURY CAN GET NO EVIDENCE FROM ANY ONE BEARING UPON THE CASE, THOUGH HUNDREDS PROFESSED TO KNOW SO MUCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The effort of the grand jury to locate the responsibility for the alleged fraudulent warrants issued by township trustees meets with no success at this sitting. The attorneys and others who had claimed to have so much information on the subject were suddenly struck dumb, and to crown all not one of the warrants could be got within the jurisdiction of the court. They had suddenly vanished. The jury say in their report to the court:

Subpœnas have been sent to counties outside of Marion, only to be returned without service, the parties being absent from the State; and, while but a day or two before our session began hundreds of dollars' worth of the alleged fraudulent paper was conspicuously announced to be in our midst, the grand jury met only to find that it had mysteriously disappeared, and was all reported to be beyond reach of our subpœnas, outside of the State. Obstacles have met us at almost every turn of our investigation, delaying for the present at least a final disposition of the matter, and, although we are not able to present as satisfactory a report as was hoped for, yet we do not despair of reaching eventually a conclusion which will lay bare every feature of the case and place the guilt, if any, upon those who should bear its burden. We are compelled to continue the case until our next sitting, for the reason that the said warrants, which are claimed to have been issued by the trustee, and which are pronounced by said trustee to be forgeries, have been taken by the holders of said warrants beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and we have been unable to find the same or have them before us.

A BURNING SHIP IN MIDOCEAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—Capt. Trenery of the steamship Baltimore, which arrived here today, reports that the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock at night, while in latitude 50° 50', longitude 17° 40' west, he passed a ship on fire. He steamed all around her, burned night signals, and sounded his whistle many times, but could discover no signs of any persons or boats in the vicinity. The ship was a mass of fire to the water's edge, from her stem to the foremast, which was the only mast standing. Capt. Trenery judged from the smell of the smoke that the ship's cargo was of vegetable matter, such as wood or cotton. The wind was blowing heavily at the time, and he could not get close enough to secure means of identification.

A COAL-MINE CAVES IN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 17.—An extensive cave-in occurred this morning at Baltimore Mine No. 8, owned and operated by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Thus far about fifteen acres of the surface has been affected, the deepest fall being about twelve feet. The surface around the cave-in is giving way slowly and a further fall is anticipated. The damage is not known yet, but will be considerable. The cave-in was due to robbing of the pillars. There was no person in the mine at the time, as it had been anticipated for some time.

A PEORIA CHURCH DEDICATED.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The First Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated today. The Revs. G. W. Gue, M. A. Head, and Mr. Cool of Peoria, the Rev. Williams of Eureka, the Rev. McPheeters of Fairbury, and the Rev. M. V. B. White, Presiding Elder of the district, participated in the exercises, and Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California preached the dedicatory sermon.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION!—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Ladin-st. Always at home.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLER, clairvoyant, reveals secrets in love, marriage, business, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck; advice to ladies. 445 West Madison-st., corner of Throop, third floor; 50c and $1.

MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRVOYANT, APpreciates the kindness shown her and regrets she cannot remain longer than Nov. 1. She can be consulted on business losses, enemies, law-suits, absent friends, love, marriage, and death, at 232 Washington-boulevard. Pay refused if not satisfied.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st, established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FAIRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for a stock of wine; call with outfit, 307 West Jackson-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUmerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same prices as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 5 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. Lassman, Druggist.

3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—A. Braun, Druggist.

3301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. J. & H. Monroe, Druggists.

223 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3261 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

3540 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.

3258 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.

317 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawless, Newsdealer.

1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.

4343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

5401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

126 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Pharmacy.

216 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.

452 WEST MADISON-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
451 WEST MADISON-ST., cor. Sheldon } Druggists.

572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Belmont, Druggist.

641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.

826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. I. True, Druggist.

1102 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }

1 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.

581 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.

1 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.

629 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—E. Bliss, Druggist.

853 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Henry Schroeder, Druggist.

459 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Charles Rosey—Charles Rosey, Druggist.

744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles Clancy, Druggist.

1122 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blockl, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.

2 WENTWORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak.—Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.

134 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Fire Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggists.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchandise.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, A liver-colored setter. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 322 Dearborn-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT bookkeeper and cashier of ten years' experience in Chicago, by Nov. 1; moderate salary. Highest references. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening, if can get a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SERvant girls for private and boarding houses can be obtained from MRS. REISS, 305 State-st. Established 1865.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER or as night-watch in hospital. Good references. Address MISS RADDATE, 317 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A STOCKMAN IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house; must be thoroughly competent and posted on men's sewed shoes. Address, stating salary expected, W 85, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK FIRM REPresenting and controlling desirable and quick-selling piece goods and curtains for the dry-goods, clothing, upholstery, and mattress trades, a live man to sell goods on commission in the State of Illinois. Address H. BLESMA & CO., Box 673, New York.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH AN ESTablished trade in Illinois and Wisconsin in the grocery line, to sell a staple article on commission and salary basis. Address P. O. Box 554, Peoria, Ill.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JELLYMAKER for an Eastern factory; good wages and steady employment. Address O 20, Tribune office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—DRAUGHTSMAN — MECHANical, for Patent Office, and working drawings. Inquire at 163 Washington-st., Rooms 15 and 16, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—HO FOR THE SOUTH!—CHEAP laborers' tickets, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans over Illinois Central and Jackson Route. Wanted—500 laborers and tiemakers for Mississippi; winter's work, cheap fare; also 200 for other work at HOSS' Labor Agency, 208 South Water-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

NURSES.

WANTED—WET NURSE. CALL AT 2252 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME to color photographs for us by a new process; no instructions to buy. Interesting employment; work can be mailed anywhere; $1 to $2 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, handsomely colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P.-O. box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADY OR GENT IN EVERY county in U. S.; $60 per month or commission. Goods sold by sample. Paul E. Tabel Mfg. Co., Chicago

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — SPECIAL INVITATION TO the public—Call and examine our tremendous line of overcoats, secured from the leading merchant tailors throughout the country, comprising of most every fabric (domestic and imported), which we positively are selling at less than one-half their value at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT-TAILOR-MADE Newmarkets, surtouts, sisters, extra-long overcoats (elegantly trimmed and made), at great bargains at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—IMPORTED WIDE-WALE DIagonal (worsted) custom-made overcoat for $20, worth $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A MERCHANTtailor-made overcoat, imported melton, full silk roll, ordered for $35, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT-TAILOR-MADE overcoats, the finest imported fabrics, silk and satin lined, are selling at one-half their original value at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — CUSTOM-MADE ELYSIAN beaver overcoats, ordered for $30, are selling at $15 at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, ordered for $25, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS AN IMPORTED French fur beaver, custom-made (ordered for $50), at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 BUYS A MERCHANTtailor made Moscow beaver overcoat, ordered for $37, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — STORM ULSTER, CUSTOMmade, $20, ordered for $40, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — MERCHANT-TAILOR MADE overcoats—Don't fail to call and see the great bargains at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

PERSONAL — $10 BUYS AN ALL-WOOL Worsted, or cassimere overcoat, custom-made and ordered for $20, at the Original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., corner of alley, opposite Columbia Theatre.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR BEST SELLING article out. Send 30 cents for sample and secure agency. 95 Washington-st., Room 9.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis

MACHINERY.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand power Dotrick hay-press cheap for cash. Box 423, Kankakee, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000, to extend an established manufacturing business in this city. Satisfactory references given. A good opportunity to secure an interest in a paying business. Address A 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 450 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard—First-class house in good order, with furnace if wanted, at low rent. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:

386, 388, and 390 Washington-boulevard, 3 houses in complete order, each 2-story and basement, 9 rooms deep; rent reasonable.

39 Throop-st., 2-story marble-front, 10 rooms, in good order, with furnace and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—941 AND 943 MONROE-ST. AND 3, 395 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; houses have every convenience; neighborhood is unsurpassed on West Side; property will be rapidly cheap and kept in excellent condition. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—27 WINTHROP-PLACE, NEAR L. Loomis and Polk-sts.—2-story and basement, 10-room brick house; furnace, gas, bath, etc.; in fine order; rent $30. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$40—ELEGANT NEW 9-ROOM, 2-story house. 970 Jackson-st. Go see it.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout, and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT—A MODERN-BUILT BROWNstone house, on West Side, in first-class location; rent moderate to good tenant. Address R 101, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—

NORTH SIDE HOUSE.

Splendid two-story new brick house; every modern convenience, furnace, electric bells, perfect sanitary and plumbing appliances, cemented cellars, 607 Webster-av., rent $55. Janitor in attendance.

Three-story and basement brick house; every modern convenience; furnace; plumbing will be made perfect, 414 Carroll-av.; rent till May very low.

Twelve-room brick house; improving locality; 222½ Thirteenth-st.; rent $18.

FLATS.

The choicest most comfortable and cosy six-room flats in Chicago; every modern convenience; plumbing and sanitary arrangements perfect; 246½ and 248 Sanganon-st.; rent $25.

Apply to

WM. PENNY,
Room 15, 139 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—745 NORTH Park-av., dining-room and kitchen on first floor; $45 till May 1; in first-class shape and all improvements; 9 rooms. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington.

TO RENT—NO. 385 ONTARIO-ST., A 14-room brown-stone front; for a private family wishing a commodious home in quiet neighborhood, within walking distance of business centre, this house will be put in repair to please and lease low for a moderate term of years. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—1 BASEMENT STONE-FRONT house. Inquire 238 East Erie-st. M. F. ABBEY, owner.

TO RENT—414 SUPERIOR-ST., A 9-ROOM house, stone front; will put in perfect repair and rent low to responsible tenant. A. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THOSE ELEgant new houses just being finished between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., on Groveland-av. Apply to MATTHEWS & HOLT, 95 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. FRANK KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—3321 JEFFERSON-AV., HYDE Park, nearly new, 8 rooms, beside laundry and bath-room; furnace, laundry furniture, gas-fixtures, window shades, wire screens, and winter sash for every opening, go with the house.

BOGUE & HOYT,
174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—

Apartments and single rooms in one of the most elegant structures in Chicago. These rooms are well lighted, have good elevator service, and have every modern improvement and convenience. The building is near the business centre of the city, and the service first-class. Persons desiring such accommodations will do well to call, for plans and further information, on

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flats; all conveniences; 2908 Wabash-av. Inquire at upper flat.

TO RENT—$125 SOUTH PARK-AV., NICE 7-room flat, $54.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—NICE 6-ROOM flat over store; bath, gas, and water; Madison-st., near Centre-av.; in good order. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT NO. 678 West Madison-st.; 6 rooms and bath-room. Convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT IN NEW BUILDing No. 374 Wells-st.; newly papered; not a dark room in the flat; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises or to J. H. ERBY, 79 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL—Cheap to a desirable tenant only; third floor flat of 7 rooms. Ring upper bell 93, North Clark-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM APARTMENT IN the "Hotel Marquette," corner Bonfield and Oakst. This flat is finished in oak, is in thorough repair, and has steam heat, hot water, telephone and janitor service. J. W. HOWELL, Room 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1305 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT alcove and one single room, with or without board.

TO RENT — ELEGANTLY - FURNISHED suite of rooms, fronting lake, with all modern conveniences and elevator; suitable for man and wife and daughter, or gentlemen. Flat E, 192 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT CHEERFUL, homelike rooms, well furnished, call at No. 347 Washington-boulevard.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms; board if desired; light housekeeping allowed. 435 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., NEAR INDIANA, large, nicely-furnished front room, modern improvements; terms moderate; gents. References.

TO RENT — WELL-FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms comfortably warmed by furnace, fitted with gas and running hot and cold water, well cared for, in the corner residence, 56 Cass-st., corner Indiana, having an east and south frontage, one block from State-st. cars, and eight minutes' walk from Court-House.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—THE C. L. JENKS BUILDING, adjoining McCoy's Hotel on Van Buren-st., is nearly completed; stores and offices for rent.

TO RENT—STORE 163 AND 165 LAKE-ST.; first floor and if desired part of basement; 48 feet front; sidewalk elevator; one of the best locations on the street. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. Also store and basement, 108 and 110 Franklin-st., 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT — 4-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 110 Randolph-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICES IN ONE OF the most conveniently located and best appointed buildings in Chicago, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers; also suitable for general business; strictly fire-proof; well-lighted and provided with the best elevator service. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTate office, good stand for Notary Public or lawyer. Apply to MRS. MEYER, 250 Archer-av., corner Halsted-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED basement, 237 North Clark-st., corner Chicago-av.; good location. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO—RENT— FURNISHED house by refined family of 5 adults; house must be in first-class order and very nicely and comfortably furnished; would rent until May or June or for longer term; if on North Side must be east of La Salle-av.; if South Side, east of Wabash and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; liberal price paid for good home. S 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN for a lady a handsome furnished alcove room, with or without board, with party who lives elegantly and quiet; south between Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth-sts. on avenue east of Wabash-av., or some pleasant, first-class cross street. Good, prompt-paying tenant to right parties. Address, with particulars, W 83, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 13 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BISHOP & CLARKE, LAW AND COMMERcial collecting firm, Room No. 1001 Opera-House Building—Bad debts of all kinds collected; firms having collections to be made will do well by consulting us. A trial will show our ability. Collections solicited.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—VACANT LOTS ON WABASHav., State-st. and in new Board of Trade district, all on very long time; also some in each location for sale. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BRICK HOUSE, large lot and good barn, north of Twenty-sixth-st.; only $8,000, on very easy terms of payment.

House and lot on Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., with a large vacant lot, very cheap, on easy terms.

Also a 2-story and basement stone-front house, 14 rooms, large lot, north of Twenty-sixth-st.; $6,000.

Also two brick houses and lot on corner of Jackson and Honore-sts.; very desirable; only $6,000 for both.

H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER, 60X140 FEET, SIX blocks from Court-House; one of the best corners for a manufactory in Chicago. Price $50,000, for a few days only at this price.

F. C. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OUR OCTOBER LIST OF CITY property mailed, postpaid, on application.

BAIRD & HADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Real Estate and Renting Agent, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

INDIANA-AV.—128 feet front, more or less, just south of Forty-third-st.; vacant; cheap.

KANKAKEE-AV.—Overlooking Washington Park, 150 feet; make an offer.

LAKE-AV.—Just north of Forty-first-st., 25x130, at $120.

FOR SALE — 25, 50 OR MORE FEET ON Michigan-av., between Thirty-ninth and Forty-third-sts., on easy terms. W. M. DERBY, Room 3, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLEst., basement:

Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., a good two-story frame house, on stone foundation, good barn, lot 25x125. This is very fine property. $11,000.

Twenty-third-st., near Dupont, a fine two-story and basement brick house, ten rooms; all moderate; rent, $600; $6,000 is a bargain.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, desirable property, 66x183, on corner of Cottage Grove-av.; and adjoins the best improvements of the street. This street is under the control of the South Park Commissioners, and is bound to forever keep it in repair. All possible assessments have been made and paid, except for the ordinary State, county, and town taxes. Address OAKWOOD, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE — 67 FEET FRONTAGE ON Washington-boulevard

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. M. Terrill, Omaha, and L. P. Allen, Boston, are at the Leland.

Charles H. Warren, New York, and George W. Marshall, San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

William Pitt Kellogg, Louisiana; Dr. W. H. Williams, Denver, Colo.; and Col. F. S. Chadburn, San Francisco, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Dr. R. N. Isham has returned to the city and resumed his practice. The doctor had a most enjoyable vacation journey in Sweden and Norway.

Louis Reinhardt, the proprietor of a Clark street restaurant, reported to the police that John Keinnker, a waiter in his employ, took $50 from the restaurant and disappeared.

A man named Gustafson, who acts as janitor of the building Nos. 93 and 95 Dearborn street, while cleaning the gas-engine yesterday, caught the forefinger of his right hand in one of the cogs and had that finger and part of another torn right off.

John Schnetz, a grocer on Polk street, near State, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement brought against him by S. Height of No. 196 Wells street, a former business associate of his. The allegation is that Schnetz collected $6 rent due Height and kept the money.

William Burns, alias Purdy, a young character whose "mug" is in the rogues' gallery, is under arrest at Desplaines street on a charge of burglary. He is accused of breaking into the saloon of Thomas W. Edwards at No. 70 West Washington street, a few weeks ago, and stealing $50 worth of liquors and cigars.

The Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee, has now a thoroughly organized fire department for the protection of its property. It was organized by Assistant Physician Dr. L. H. Prince, who was a member of the fire-insurance patrol in this city under Capt. Bullwinkle previous to undertaking the study of medicine.

A young man entered Lorenz Holland's jewelry store at No. 523 Larrabee street and asked to be shown a silver watch, gold chain, and some gold studs. He made a selection from the articles shown him and then picked up the parcel and ran out of the store without paying. Holland called to a policeman who was near by, and after a chase of several blocks the thief was captured. He gave the name of Emil Schroeitzenburg, and said he was 17 years old and a laborer.

The French journal, known as the *Courier de l'Illinois*, which has been published for the last eighteen years at Kankakee in this State, is about to be moved to Chicago. The next number (weekly) will be issued from the new office on west Twelfth street. Theodore Gueroult is the new "Redacteur en chef." The paper is the acknowledged organ of the French in the West, and its removal hither is a recognition of the fact that Kankakee and St. Anne's are no longer the most important gathering point of the people who speak the present language of "Transalpine Gaul."

In the case of the Southern White-Lead Company versus William H. Cary et al. Judge Gresham decided Saturday to grant a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from branding upon their kegs of white-lead the words "Southwestern, St. Louis." This decision was based on affidavits showing that the kegs of the defendants (Chicago men) could be and were sold as the 'complainants' of St. Louis. The point established is stated to be that a firm doing business in one city cannot give its goods a false reputation by stamping them as though manufactured in another city.

"THE UNKNOWN."

AN ANARCHISTIC ORGANIZATION WHICH DOES NOT EXCLUDE ARISTOCRATS.

At the Anarchists' meeting last night at No. 45 North Clark street, a tall, spare Englishman, with a patriarchal beard almost white with age, presided. W. J. Gorsuch spoke for about an hour in the defiant and monotonous manner commonly assumed by country school-house preachers. "The Unknown," for that is the dark covered-up cognomen of the organization, he claimed, had set about to unite all men, aristocrats not excluded, to better the condition of human toilers. They did not propose to go about this in such a way as to run their brothers into a halter or to go howling on the streets and get shot down. The Declaration of Independence never had any meaning to Americans, and the Anarchists' duty now was to rescue it from oblivion. Never had human happiness been so crushed down in the masses as at the present. "The Unknown" was needed. Those who toil shall enjoy the benefit of that toil. The words attributed to W. P. Rend at the Coal-Dealers' Convention Oct. 16, "Capital has increased to great proportions and labor should receive higher wages," were quoted as a text for the sermon, the gist of which was that labor should control capital and not capital labor. "W. P. Rend," said the shouter, "with a cheek that outgalls the extremest gall of Americanism, says that the operator cannot afford to raise the wages of workmen because such an advance would break their capital. Intelligence, education, the higher powers of the individual, when exercised selfishly for the benefit of the first person solely, is as much a crime as larceny or murder. We preach, Servants, do not obey your masters; do not submit to the powers that govern. By opposing the assumptions of corporate greed we may leave to our children greater freedom than we now enjoy. We believe that man is naturally inclined to do right. That is contrary to the principles on which governments, temporal and spiritual, have been organized. Kill the yellow golden d evil, Captalism, and man is left room to grow. We do believe the time his arrived when labor shall be king. By the eternal truth, we will bear our end, if to do it we have to march, like our fathers, through showers of cannon-balls."

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

SOCIALISTS WHO DO NOT WANT TO SEE IT ADOPTED.

The eight-hour law project was discussed at a meeting called by the Central Labor Union at Foltz's Hall yesterday. About 200 persons were present. B. Rose was in the chair. He announced that the subject of the meeting was "Trades Unions and Strikes." John A. Henry said the demand for an eight-hour law was only a half-hearted claim. No man had a right to enslave a man for eight hours or for one hour any more than for twelve hours. It was a question of force only. He could not see what benefit the poor man would gain from an eight-hour law in his battle with capital. In New York an eight-hour law had been in force. But the employers had changed their men from weekly wages to payment by piece, and paid them so much less that they got even. The street-car company at St. Louis in a similar manner had deducted the time the men used for their meals. Capital had its thumb on the laborers, and it was right for them to take advantage of any reduction in the hours of labor, but always with the protest that in justice they were not obliged to make slaves of themselves for any time at all. The eight-hour plan would only help capital to plant its foot more firmly on the neck of labor. The laborers should shun it and place themselves on a revolutionary basis.

Trades-unions, Mrs. Parsons said, secured higher wages for their members, but 15 per cent of their members were usually out of work, and the majority were no better off than the no-united "scabs." The trades-unions had no power over capital. Strikes, so far from paralyzing capital, frequently were a relief to employers who had produced too much and did not want to organize a lockout. She advised recourse to violence, gunpowder, and dynamite. The eight-hour system would not bring the millennium, but the reduction would benefit the laborer to some extent. It would make the supply of labor more scarce and increase its price. A reduction in the hours of work could only be introduced by a combination of laborers, who would take their rights, not by legislation. Such combination would be the first step in a revolution. The rest of her speech was revolutionary and incendiary in the highest degree.

Michael Schwab said trades-unions and strikes were nothing new. They had existed and be secured in the Middle Ages, and had often been successful. But at present they were old and useless. With the perfection of machinery it was no longer necessary to have many skilled and experienced laborers, and if one set of men left an employer their places could easily be filled, as had been recently shown by the strike at St. Louis, when as soon as the drivers and conductors struck there was a sufficient number of men on hand to go to work. He concluded by calling upon all laborers to join the revolutionists and take "their rights" by violence.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

ITS CONDITION AS PRESENTED IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS—FINANCIAL NEEDS.

The patrons, friends, and interested well-wishers of St. Luke's Hospital assembled at St. James' Church yesterday afternoon, and, at the conclusion of divine service, listened to the series of annual reports as to the condition of the institution.

Prior to the reading of the initial report—that of the Board of Trustees—Dr. Vibbert made an earnest appeal to the congregation in behalf of the hospital, urging those who had not already taken an interest in its welfare to do so now, and those who had to redouble their efforts in the way of soliciting contributions.

The trustees' report set forth that since its removal to the new building, Jan. 29 last, the expenses of the hospital had necessarily been greatly increased, and that for this reason the receipts had not been large enough to meet the existing necessities of the institution. Every department, however, was now in the best of working order, and schools had been founded for the proper training of nurses. It had been the effort of the management to keep expenses down to the lowest point compatible with the comfort of the patients, and while it was to be regretted that some $7,000 of bills still remained unpaid, the management felt, on the whole, satisfied with the existing state of affairs.

The Treasurer's report showed the following figures:

Receipts, $33,897; disbursements, the same amount, with $5,164 worth of bills still unpaid. Amount held in securities and loans, $28,050; in real estate, $206,000. There is an indebtedness of $37,500, a mortgage on real estate of $25,000 and $12,500 interest on notes, which it is proposed to meet by the sale of a lot on State street owned by the hospital.

The report on building showed total receipts from all sources of $151,037; disbursements the same amount, with unpaid bills amounting to $1,680 still outstanding. The furnishing fund report showed a balance on hand of $43, the receipts having been $3,137 and the expenditures $3,094.

Oct. 1, 1884, there were under treatment in the hospital 34 patients; from that date until Oct. 1, 1885, there were admitted 530 more, of which 26 were born within its walls, 45 died, and 462 were discharged. There were 1,232 patients treated in the dispensary during the year. The large number of deaths was accounted for by the fact of the hospital's contiguity to several railroad lines, the majority of the cases resulting fatally having been those of victims of accidents upon them who had been brought in in a dying condition.

On the conclusion of the reading of the reports a collection was taken up in behalf of the hospital.

THE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

A LAWYER'S PLAN FOR SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM—THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

A meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly was held yesterday afternoon in the Plasterers' Hall. Greenup Davis, a lawyer, stated that he had solved the difficulty between capital and labor, and asked leave to explain his views. His system was based upon coöperation. He thought that the profits of a manufacturer should be reckoned every six months or year; the manufacturer should receive 10 per cent on the money he had invested; 25 per cent of the remainder should go to him in payment of his services, and the rest should be divided among the employés. If an employer died his heirs should receive that part of his estate which was adjudged equal to a fair average fortune; the residue should be divided pro rata among the employés.

George Schilling of the Coopers' Union gave a brief history of this strike. He said that all the coopers, except those employed by Armour, Libby, McNeil & Libby, and Fowler Bros., had received $3 a day for their services. In the above concerns their pay was only $2.50, in consequence of which they struck. Libby, McNeil & Libby raised their price to $3, but Armour told the union that "he wouldn't be run by any d—d Trades Assembly." Since then he had been unable to induce men to work for him and had even sent an agent to New York to hire men. The Executive Committee of the Trade and Labor Assembly was then directed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Coopers' Union and was empowered to take any steps deemed necessary, even boycotting, if judged fit. A resolution from Typographia No. 9, condemning Gen. Lieb in selling the printing contract given him by the city to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, was referred to a special committee. Resolutions protesting against Capt. Bonfield's promotion were received with enthusiasm, and a number of men pledged themselves to be present at the next meeting of the Council to try to have the appointment revoked. An attempt was made to elect a delegate to the Federation of Trades Assembly in Washington, but was unsuccessful because the different unions thought they did not have the right quota of delegates to the meeting. A lively discussion ensued, in which it was charged that the meeting was packed. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

There is good reason to believe, notwithstanding the noisy demonstrations of last week and the rather perfervid resolutions and speeches of the leaders of the Republican League and the equally perfervid remarks of some members of the Central Committee, that the Republican primaries will pass off very peaceably tomorrow. In many of the wards where trouble was anticipated the rival factions have compromised, and everything will be satisfactory to all parties. In the Fifth Ward, for instance, the Kent and anti-Kent forces have joined hands. At a meeting Saturday it is understood that Kent agreed to permit the people who have been hitherto opposing him to name ten of the twenty-two delegates. Both factions are supporting the same candidate for County Commissioner—Edward Wall is the man. He is a wholesale butcher doing business at the Stock-Yards, and has a strong backing. It is urged on his behalf that his nomination would be a compliment to the Finerty men of the Fifth Ward. There are yet some parties in the Bridgeport region who are not satisfied, but they will hardly make much of a disturbance tomorrow. The arch of peace constructed by the Kent and anti-Kent factions will not be demolished. Kent will undoubtedly be re-elected committeeman. That will satisfy his ambition.

Even Louis Hutt and the Vanderpoel-Hickey parties in the Sixth Ward have arranged an armistice. A delegate ticket in which all the factions are to be represented has been prepared. The polls will be located to suit the convenience of the league men. In reward for Mr. Hutt's accommodating spirit he will probably be committeeman from the Sixth Ward again, and Chairman of his delegation. Blood was threatened, but all is peace and serenity now. There will be scarcely any fight in the Seventh. The Republican voters there are generally satisfied, and the members of the league in the Eighth Ward, it is reported, have found out that Chris Kramer is not as bad a man as he has been represented to be. A compromise delegate ticket, pledged to the support of ex-Ald. Oliver for Commissioner, has been agreed on, and will be reported to a meeting this evening. The league men will have nearly half the delegates. The trouble in the Ninth and Tenth will probably be settled today. Both parties to the row of last week regret their hasty language. The Davis and Mason factions will fight it out fairly in the Eleventh Ward but as the judges are fair men and the polls centrally located it will be a good-natured fight. The faction which has the largest following will win. The delegation will probably be for A. J. Stone for Commissioner. There will be a bitter fight in the Thirteenth. The friends of George W. Smith of the Durand grocery firm will turn out to a man, and it would not be at all surprising if they elected their delegates. Mr. Williams of this ward is also a candidate for Commissioner, with the purpose, it is said, of killing off Smith. If there is to be trouble anywhere it will be in the Thirteenth. There will be a spirited contest in the Fourteenth also, but the Hertz-Knopf combination will probably come out ahead. In the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards John Rheinwald's friends are likely to have it all their own way. There has been some talk of bringing out Mr. A. B. Fiedler, a hosiery manufacturer, for Commissioner. It is doubtful whether he would accept a nomination. In the Seventeenth Ward Turney and Johnson have kissed and made up a compromise delegate ticket. The club ticket will probably be elected in the Eighteenth, though there is talk of an opposition ticket. There is no doubt that there will be a spirited contest for the County Commissionerships. The "slate" is said to be: A. J. Stone and Ald. Oliver from the West Side, Edward Wall from the South Side, and John Rheinwald from the North Side. This may be broken. Capt. D. F. Gleason, who managed Finerty's campaign in 1882 and 1884, is being pushed as a candidate for one of the West Side Commissionerships. He and ex-Ald. Oliver live in the Eighth Ward. There will be a sharp contest between them, and G. W. Smith of the Thirteenth will make it interesting for Mr. A. J. Stone of the Eleventh. Mr. Wall will meet with sturdy opposition on the South Side. Judge Couch and Dr. J. Ward Ellis will have a good backing. George H. Harlow is being urged by some prominent business-men of the Fourth Ward. If Wall is nominated for the South Side Capt. Gleason would have no show for the West Side. The South Side nomination comes first. That is, therefore, the key to the situation. As it looks now, the Oliver-Stone-Wall-Rheinwald combination will have the support of the Second, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, and the Gleason-Smith-Fiedler-Harlow or Ellis combination will be supported by the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Wards. There will, of course, be scattering votes here and there. Some of the candidates mentioned may be dropped and more available men taken up in their stead. But it looks now as though the nominees would be taken from the ten men named. Judge Smith will be renominated by acclamation, and ex-Attorney-General Edsall will probably get the Supreme Court nomination.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Central Committee, held at No. 650 Blue Island avenue last night, the following were nominated as the club's ticket for delegates to the convention: J. S. Kiehl, A. G. Ruech, Henry Ludewing, Mark Sullivan, John Ambrose, John Hickey, George W. Kroll, William Lorimer, George Lampe, J. M. Hodum, A. Vanderpoel, John Lillig, William Collins, E. A. Mullen, John Radegan.

The Central Club operates under the auspices of the Republican League, and claims to be the representative Republican club of the ward, but Mr. Louis Hutt is at the head of another organization that claims the same representative influence, and his club will meet tonight at 772 South Halsted street to nominate another "regular" Republican delegate ticket, and a lively time is anticipated at the polls in consequence.

Several speeches were made at the meeting advocating the cause of radical reform in the management of affairs by the County Board.

SHE WAS A SINGER.

AND CONSEQUENTLY TEMPORARILY LOST HER JOB AS A STREET-CAR DRIVER.

"Wait till ta clouts roll——" came humming in low staccato notes forth from the hairy Gaelic thorax of a Madison street car-driver on a late down-town trip last night. Then they ceased, and this was substituted for them.

"Py ta festering soul of a Cawmill she hat petter po ferry careful, or she will ket lait off akain, mape perhaps," and for a few moments there was silence, broken only by the clattering of the eight iron hoofs on the stony roadway. Then the exiled Highlander turned to the solitary passenger who shared the front platform with him and voluntarily continued:

"It oot too colt last weenter for her to trive her car. O, it was ferry tam colt! [shivering at the bare recollection] ant she quit, ant oot a chob playing on ta fittle, ant ta pipes, and seenging for ta poys and kerls at tances, ant so she oot into ta way of seenging to herself little snatches of airs at all times of ta tay ant night.

"Then, when ta colt wass teepartit she went pack to her trifing of a street-car akain. Put still ta charms of ta ted ant kon tays ant nights of music hung spout her, ant she woot sing softly to herself as she trove her team along ta silent streets on her last trip. Ant one pright, peautiful night last Chune, as she wass trifing home to ta parn with ta owl-car, full of coot trunken fellows, she wass softly seenging to herself: 'Walt till ta clouts roll py.' Tere wass one stinking peast apord who wass soper, howfer, ant he wass mat at her for seenging, ant he went ant tolt of her to oit man Lake, ta lousy prute, he was. Ant ta ferry next tay ta old man Lake he sent for her to ta offis, ant sess to her: 'She heers tat you are a seenger, young feller,' sess he. 'She was ferry pleast for him to know she could seeng, and so, 'Yes, sir, she can seenz a creat many more tan a trifle,' she answert him straightway. 'Well, ten,' sess ta olt man Lake, looking ferry cross inteet, 'I kess she can lay off for a couple of tays, till she kets troo seengin', sess he. Ant so she lait off ant went home,ant sang to ta papy for forty-eight hours without a preak. Ant then she went pack to ta olt man Lake, ant he sess to her, 'She has oot troo seenging, she iss sure,' sess he; ant she answert him straightway, 'Yes, sir, she has sung enuff to last her her whole life, it may pe.' An' ta olt man Lake he sess, 'She may co pack to work akain then, put ton't let her pe caught seenging in ta hours ot her tuty enny more whatsoefer, or she will pe lait off for goot ant efermore.' Ant so she nefer sings o' nights now pecause she ton't wish to lose her chob altogether at all, see you so?"

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

About fifty were present at the Republican meeting at Music-Hall Saturday evening. E. H. Griggs presided. The following were selected as candidates for delegates to the County Convention: H. S. Boutell, Samuel Powell, Joseph Reese, Peter Buschwah, John Wells, B. E. Fish, E. H. Griggs, John Bornhaft, and F. N. Labahn. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution for a Republican club, with instructions to report next Saturday night, to which time the meeting adjourned. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly in favor of drawing party lines in town elections hereafter.

About a week ago Christian Stroebel, an employé at the Lincoln avenue car barns, lost his coat and vest, together with his watch and chain. Saturday night Sergt. Gordon arrested Fritz Kolp at No. 606 Larrabee street and recovered the property. Kolp will have a hearing before Justice Chaplin this morning.

Mr. Frederick Wilhelm and Miss Dora Linsel, daughter of H. F. Linsel, were married yesterday afternoon at the Bethlehem church, the Rev. J. G. Kircher officiating.

JEFFERSON.

The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting Saturday night. The quarterly report of the Clerk showed receipts amounting to $26,086; amount of warrants drawn since last report, $18,574; estimate of receipts for remainder of the year, $30,912. F. Englehard was appointed Sidewalk Commissioner in place of A. H. Bodman, deceased.

Of late the town has been overrun by men and boys who come from the city with guns and revolvers, and, finding no game, destroy garden patches, signs, and fences. Yesterday the Captain of Police with a posse of men scoured the country and drove about fifty of the pot-valiant sportsmen beyond the limits. Next Sunday he will make a similar raid, varying the program by arresting the intruders.

The Reform party will hold a meeting tonight at Engine Hall No. 1 to nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term of A. H. Bodman as High-School Trustee. Charles Frey, Warden of the Insane Asylum, and Edward Simons are candidates for the vacancy.

LAKE.

The hand-ball contest in Walsh's Hall, Forty-fifth and Halsted streets, for a purse of $50, yesterday, was warmly contested. The contestants were John Wood and John Cudahy against Walter Coleman and John Bateman. The contest was won by Wood and Cudahy, who took the first, second, and fourth games by scores of 17-21, 16-21, 18-21. The third game the defeated team won by a score of 21-13.

Political circles are agitated by the school election, which takes place Saturday. The cry of extravagance has always been raised against this district, which annually squanders thousands of dollars and is thousands of dollars in debt, and to stop this extravagance it is necessary to elect a man of some ability and one who is independent of the gang.

William Galvin, 14 years old, was arrested last Saturday night for being drunk and disorderly. When being taken to the lockup he confessed to the officer that he with twelve other companions had been engaged all day stealing cabbages from a farm on Forty-third street and Ashland avenue, and selling the stolen property to people in the vicinity. Galvin will be given a hearing today. His pals were not caught.

WHISKY AND DICE.

THEY ARE KILLING OFF THE COLORED MEN IN THE SOUTH—ONE MURDER FROM THESE CAUSES YESTERDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Last night in St. Charles Parish a gang of plantation hands were holding high carnival over their cups and cards at a plantation store five miles above the court-house and about twenty-eight miles above the city. In the midst of their exciting pastimes at 11 o'clock a dispute arose between two players—Alex. Clinton and Washington Williams. From hot words they came to blows, and weapons were drawn. Williams was more prompt than his adversary in drawing and using his revolver. One shot was sufficient and Clinton fell dead with a bullet in his body. Williams escaped.

Whisky and dice are responsible for the killing of 200 or 300 negroes a year in this manner in Louisiana.

MINNEAPOLIS' GREAT DISASTER.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE FEARFUL EXPLOSION OF 1878.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This afternoon a large assembly gathered in Lakewood Cemetery to witness the dedication of the monument erected to the memory of the eighteen men who perished in the great mill disaster of 1878. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Van Anda, formerly of St. Louis, opened the exercises with prayer and was followed by Matt Walsh, President of the Head Millers' Association. He introduced the Rev. Dr. Tuttle of the Universalist church, who delivered an address in memory of the men who perished in the ruins. The exercises closed with a benediction by the Rev. A. R. Graves. The desire to erect a monument to the memory of their dead comrades was one of the causes that led to the organization of the Head Millers' Association. The preliminary organization was effected Aug. 29, 1881, and a permanent one in 1883. The association now numbers thirty members. The monument cost about $6,000. It rests on a foundation of 800 cubic feet of stone and cement, laid below the surface of the ground. The first granit base resting on missonry is over eight feet square and weighs about twelve tons. Above this are smaller bases bearing an inscription, which is also on the present Washburn mill, "Labor, wide as the earth, hath its summit in Heaven." Resting on these blocks is a heavily molded base sloping up gracefully to a large, polished die inscription block, which contains the names of the victims and a brief history of the explosion. On this rests a projecting cap with emblems cut in bas relief on gables; above this is a plinth, beautifully polished, supporting the surmounting obelisk, which rises thirty-five feet. The material is Vermont granit of rich, gray color. The monument occupies a commanding position in the cemetery.

[At 7 o'clock Thursday evening, May 2, 1878, an explosion occurred which was almost instantly followed by a second and heavier one that leveled the great walls of the Washburn mill. Heavy stones were carried as far as St. Anthony's Hill. The powerful vibrations shattered panes of heavy plate glass a distance of ten blocks. The loss by the breakage of glass alone amounted to several thousand dollars. The walls of the big mill fell outward, involving in its destruction that of five other mills in the vicinity. The explosion was so complete in its destruction that scarcely any two stones of the Washburn mill were left in their former position. It is supposed that some slight flame first caused a moderate explosion that threw flour-dust into the air, and that this, filling the mill, immediately exploded with irresistible power. The other mills destroyed were the Pettit-Robinson, Galaxy, Zenith, Hennepin, and Humboldt. Several others were damaged. The mill loss was nearly $1,000,000, and other damage made the total loss of property about $1,500,000. The mills have since been rebuilt larger and better than before. In the Washburn mill were fourteen men, who perished, one man in each of the three other mills, and one man outside. The following is the list of those killed:

William L. Sle.	Charles Henning.
E. W. Burbank.	Patrick Judd.
Ed Merrill.	Clark Wilbur.
Fred Merrill.	August Smit.
James Cambell.	Henry Hicks.
Cyrus Ewins.	John E. Rossienus.
John Boyer.	Peter Holberg.
John Rhodes.	

By subscriptions made at the time the needy families of the dead were aided.]

INDIANA'S TELEPHONE LAW.

A TEST CASE IS MADE AS TO ITS VALIDITY—A DECISION IS MADE AGAINST THE COMPANY—COMPLICATED FIGURES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Judge Taylor in the Superior Court has been engaged all the week in hearing the case involving the validity of the law passed by the Legislature last winter limiting the rental for telephones to $3 per month. The company relied principally upon the claim that the telephone did not include all the apparatus essential for long-distance talking, and that therefore a rental of $36 per year for the telephone could not restrict them from charging more for complete service. The case was virtually decided today, although the judgment will not be entered for some days. The court finds against the telephone company, holding that the Legislature in regulating the price of service included in the word "telephone" all that was necessary with which to hold conversation.

During the trial Chief-Accountant Lauderman of Chicago testified that the cost of the plant in the State was $442,825, with $236,109 bonus paid for franchise, making a total of $678,136. The cost in this city and county, including $52,971 paid as bonus, was $154,602. Cross-examination developed that W. S. Chapman, Secretary and Treasurer, in his schedule of telephone property for city and county taxation purposes, listed the former at $14,025, and the whole county at $19,178, a difference between the sworn return and the testimony before the court of $135,423. Subtract the bonus paid for franchise, and there is still an apparent discrepancy of $82,425. The cost of operating the exchange in this city is given as $22,000, and the royalty paid the Bell Company is about $12,000, making a total of $34,000. The receipts in round numbers were given at $55,000, an excess of $21,000. But from this the defense claim 10 per cent depreciation and miscellaneous repairs and extensions, by which they reduce the apparent profit to a moderate amount.

QUITE ROMANTIC.

A DISCHARGED CONVICT MARRIES THE DAUGHTER OF A PRISON OFFICIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Francis J. Meade, who was pardoned from the State prison Oct. 1 after serving eight years of a ten-years' sentence, was married last week to a young woman whose father was a prison officer, and between whom and the recent prisoner an attachment sprung up while the latter was serving his sentence. Meade is a young man of prepossessing appearance and evident good points. When, nearly ten years ago, he received his sentence in the court at Salem, he said: "May God have mercy on my soul." His health was very feeble, and it was believed he would not live to finish half his sentence, but a special Providence seemed to guard him, and he comes back to the world under the happiest auspices for becoming an honest citizen. He has obtained a situation as a laster in one of the Lynn factories.

SHE DIDN'T LIKE QUARRELS,

SO SHE SWALLOWED SOME MORPHINE AND DIES.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Quite a sensational suicide occurred on Cherry street this morning, the result of family misunderstandings. The victim was Miss Lizzie McCarthy, a sister-in-law of Frank Warren, a prominent salesman. Miss McCarthy had been living with the Warrens. Yesterday afternoon she had some misunderstanding with her sister. Her first move then was to procure some morphine of a druggist near by. Taking this home she showed it to her sister, and, saying she intended to end her existence, swallowed the poison in Mrs. Warren's presence. The girl suffered horrible agonies during the entire night, and this, too, with a prominent physician residing next door. This morning a doctor was called, but it was too late, the girl dying just as he arrived. This is the story as told by the police.

A NOTED TRAIN-ROBBER ARRESTED.

LAMAR, Mo., Oct. 18.—Officers this evening arrested Blunk, leader of the gang that attempted to rob the Santa Fé passenger-train at Coolidge, Kas., in 1883, and killed Engineer Hatton. Blunk is the man who entered the express-car and exchanged shots with the messenger. He has been working for some time at a nursery near this place. He is also wanted in Arkansas and Kansas for horse stealing. He served a term in the Detroit House of Correction.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 17.—For two weeks the trial of William Gooch and James A. Smith, young white men, for the murder of John A. Chatham, a merchant of this city, has been in progress here. Today a verdict of murder was rendered as to both by the jury. Judge Clark sentenced them to be hanged Nov. 17. An appeal to the Supreme Court was granted.

WINTER TRAVEL.

Round-trip tickets to Austin, San Antonio, Galveston, and all Southern points, good until May 31, will be placed on sale at all Northern coupon ticket offices Thursday, Oct. 15. For information as to reduced rates to California and all Southern points address John E. Ennis, Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific Railway, No. 86 Washington street, Chicago.

BIRTH.

MIDDLETON—Oct. 17, to George and Kate Middleton, a daughter.

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Lace Department.

WE OFFER TODAY

One Lot

Real Guipure Lace Pelerines,

Formerly worth

$20.00 to $50.00 each,

AT

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, and $7.50 each.

One Lot

Real Duchesse Lace H'dk'fs,

$1.00 to $3.50 each.

Worth about double these prices.

Rare Bargains Like Above

Are seldom offered.

Inspection Invited.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

Remnant Sale

In Our Basement Salesroom

To-Day!

We Offer This Morning

At One-Half Price

Our Entire Accumulation of the Season's Remnants so far, embracing

Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Laces, Cloths, Linens. Upholstery, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

MARRIAGES.

FREEMAN—SWEET—Oct. 17, by the Rev. James Ivey, Dr. A. W. Freeman to Miss Ettie P. Sweet of Marinette, Wis.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to city office Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:00 p. m.

CROSBY—Oct. 18, at his home, 416 West Maxwell-st., Charlie John, beloved son of Mrs. Crosby. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10:30 a. m.

We miss thy kind and willing hands,
Thy fond and earnest care;
Our home is dark without thee,
We miss thee everywhere.

GEDELMAN—Oct. 18, at residence, 300 Orchard-st., Harriet, beloved wife of Philip Gedelman. Funeral Tuesday, 1 p. m., from Lincoln Park Congregational Church to Graceland. Friends invited.

GRAY—Funeral of Charles M. Gray from his late residence, 2550 Wabash-av., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 11 a. m.

HOWLETT—At 446 South State-st., Oct. 18, Philip A. Howlett, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Bay City, Toronto, and Ottawa papers please copy.

LYNCH—At her late residence, 256 West Eighteenth-st., Mrs. Mary Lynch. Born in County Meath, Ireland; age 55 years; wife of Bryan and mother of James and Maime Lynch.

Funeral to Sacred Heart Church, thence by cars to Calvary Tuesday, Oct. 20. Members of Married Ladies' Sodality are requested to attend.

HORN—Oct. 18, at 2913 South La Salle-st., Nellie Douglas, wife of Edwin F. Horn, aged 28 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 1 p. m., from above number, to Bethesda Church, thence to Oakwoods.

☞ Indianapolis papers please copy.

HENNES—Joseph Nicolaus, only son of Nicolaus and Mary Hennes, aged 6 years 3 months and 6 days.

Funeral from 358 South Halsted-st., to Oakwood Cemetery, Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 10 a. m.

STEVENS—Mrs. Verian Frances, wife of J. B. Stevens, Oct. 18, aged 45 years 24 days.

Funeral from residence, 111 Lincoln-av., Tuesday, Oct. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m.

☞ Lawrence (Mass.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. C. D. ADSIT'S COURSE OF TWELVE lectures on Etching and Engraving will commence Thursday, Oct. 22, 10 a. m., at Apollo Hall.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Eighth Ward Republican Club this evening at No. 254 South Halsted-st. Business of importance. A. HERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

CLOSED FOR THE SEASON.

FISCHER'S

Family Resort,

LAKE VIEW.

Will reopen Spring of 1886 with NEW IMPROVEMENTS and better accommodations.

Yours truly,

C. FISCHER.

Oct. 19th, 1885.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS.

PLATING AND ELECTRO-BRONZING.

98 Ohio St.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 40 State-st.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES,

Reduced fac-simile of bottle. Wrapper printed in red and black.

CHILDREN, WOMEN and DELICATE PERSONS.

Relished by every one. TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is an agreeable substitute for CASTOR OIL, SENNA, BABY SYRUPS, DROPS, &c., FOR CHILDREN, AND PILLS, MINERAL WATERS, APERIENTS, AND OTHER PHYSICS for ADULTS.

Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE IS NATURE'S GREAT SYSTEM REGULATOR & CLEANSER.

DOSE SMALL. ACTION PROMPT. EFFECT COMFORTING.

FORMULA GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach & Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

20 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

Ask for Liquid Tropic Fruit Laxative. Price 25 cts.; 5 bottles, express paid, $1. Lozenge form, 25 and 50 cts. per box. Liquid best and cheapest. Sold by druggists. Depot, 9 Dey Street, New York.

WEAK, NERVOUS INVALIDS, and others Seeking Health, Strength and Energy, are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal, published for free distribution.

It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic nervous, exhausting and painful diseases.

Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

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RUGS AND CARPETS.

State and Washington-sts.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

CHICAGO. Price Baking Powder Co., ST. LOUIS.

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Great Bargains IN Silks!

Pekin Stripes, 90c.
Blacks, 75c, 80c, $1.00.
Black Brocades, 75c.
Surahs (all colors), 85c.
350 Remnants, Half Price.
Gros Grain (all colors), 72½c

This sale will take place in our Basement Salesroom,

And we invite general inspection.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1885, AT

THE PULPIT.

Dr. Thomas Tells Why the Morrow Should Cause Christians No Forebodings.

The Rev. Mr. McPherson Gives Some Further Hints on Economical Giving.

Pastor Alabaster Discourses on the Subject Matter of Preaching—Dedication Services.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached at the People's Church yesterday on "The Present and the Future."

"Put your anxieties," said he, "into today." Ruin and disaster might come as they come to others, but they might not, and the Christian religion taught the lesson of bearing with the trials of each day as it should come. They should be anxious alone for the present, and for the future they should learn to trust in Him who had brought the world up from nothing to its present state. He believed the future promised something better in this life and beyond the grave. Why should any one fear to face that which is to come beyond this life? Might we not suppose that He who had brought order out of chaos and made human life possible would prepare a way for all? On coming into this world we had found loving hearts and outstretched arms awaiting to receive us. Might we not expect that the same hand would care for us again on our entrance into the longer life that lies beyond the grave? He said the very logic of things went to prove to us that the reception we should meet with in the hereafter would be fully as passionate and tender as that which greeted each of us on our arrival here. Then why should we fear to meet it? Who should care to be chained like a Prometheus forever to a rock. It was better that we should be finally taken out of the clutches of involuntary laws and made free as a spirit. Every thing in this life happened according to well-regulated laws, and men should have the grasp of those laws and understand the plan of things to know how to appreciate life. Suppose we were to have great trials and meet with losses, and suppose we were to suffer from wasting disease, the object then should be to be prepared to meet them as Gen. Grant had met his affliction—calmly, mantully, and uncomplainingly. The preacher expressed the opinion that nothing in Gen. Grant's history had called for more bravery than his last illness, and nothing had awakened more admiration in the hearts of the American people than his conduct during this last illness. The preacher held that we might expect the conditions about us to improve rather than grow worse and that we should be anxious for the present, to have it right, and tomorrow would take care of itself.

THE REV. S. J. MCPHERSON'S IDEAS ON GIVING.

"Economical Generosity" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson's morning lecture at the Second Presbyterian Church. His text was:

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.—*Prov., xi., 24.*

These words, the speaker said, drew an inspired contrast between liberality and penuriousness. Genuine economy must lie between the two extremes of prodigality and penuriousness. Real success lay wholly in the direction of a wise liberality which poured itself out for a useful purpose. True economy was generosity with an adequate cause, and the economical man was he who looked ahead carefully and hopefully while he cast his bread upon the waters. The fact that wise liberality is real economy was illustrated in all realms of life. It was preëminently seen in the development of individual character. A selfish man was a dead sea; and all his streams were inlets. A fine character, on the other hand, like a sweet-water lake, had not only inlets but outlets which discharged as much as it received. The same law was also clearly illustrated in education. The man who simply acquired without teaching a thing became a mere book worm. Experience was the best teacher, as it removed ignorance by rendering knowledge useful. The law of growth by expenditure ran on throughout the whole intellectual life. The orator became more eloquent by speaking, the writer more literary by writing, and the student of nature more scientific by publishing his experiments and formulating the natural laws which he discovered. That physician was a quack who refused to publish a remedy without a patent to secure his own interest. Mental scattering was mental increase, just as muscular exercise meant muscular strength. In the domain of ambition history showed again and again the truth of the law that wise liberality was true economy. It applied in society, which could not long tolerate those who take all and give nothing. Society was a moral exchange. Drones, and tramps, and deadbeats, and human sucking-machines could get no foothold. He who gave most got most, whether it were money, manners, or love. The principle of liberality applied in the home life, and in the business world, though there the law was oftener disputed. A business-man to be successful must make ventures, not in the spirit of blind gambling, but in that of foresight, faith, and patience. He who would risk nothing must content himself with a small retail shop on the corner. The small and parsimonious would finally be beaten by his employés and competitors at his own game of dividing the last cent, and few tears would be shed over his prostrate fortunes. The public-spirited man, if he should fall through unavoidable calamity, would fall rich in the credit and good will of the community.

After referring at length to the bearing of the law of liberality in the fields of religion and patriotism, the preacher closed with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Board of Home Missions, which, although it had distributed $519,000 last year at an administrative cost of 2¼ per cent, was now $76,000 in debt.

PASTOR ALABASTER'S INTRODUCTION.

"The Minister's Preaching" was the subject of the initial discourse of the Rev. John Alabaster, D. D., in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He chose for his text:

We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord.—*II. Cor., iv., 4.*

"Nowhere," said the preacher, "is true responsibility more apparent or more keenly felt than in the Christian ministry. I call your attention to the Christian minister's preaching. Ministers are not in any way to set themselves before the people, for that is a pitiable thing for any one to attempt. The minister who would dare to reckon self into his sermons goes against the most common law of decent and respectable labor in secular life, but he is a traitor to the King he professes to serve. He professes to be a son in the Gospel serving the great Father, yet he is but an Absalom plotting to steal the hearts of the people and usurp the throne which belongs to another. As Christ's ambassador he is disloyal in the highest degree who puts self before the Master. Ministers are not to preach something in the place of Gospel truth. There may be other themes occasionally drawn from art, archæology, history, philosophy, or religion. But these must be so presented that the great theme of their ministry shall be magnified. They are not to preach their own doctrine. It is not the truth as it seems to them, or the truth as they would like to have it, nor that portion of the truth most congenial to their views or taste that they are to preach, but the preaching which Christ commanded them. They are continually to bear in mind that other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, and all their teaching is to build upon the foundation of the apostles and the prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone.

"The text beautifully suggests the pastor's supreme qualification—the divine illumination. God hath shined in our hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.' There must be the Divine presence, for that presence as reflected in the face or person of Jesus Christ. That is, the gospel minister must have within himself that illumination which comes from personal acquaintance with Jesus Christ as his Savior. 'The only persons,' says Lange in his great commentary, 'who can so preach that the divine glory in the person and life of Christ shall shine into the hearts of men and cause them to recognize Him as their Redeemer and Lord are those who have had their own hearts illuminated by that glory, and have been delivered from condemnation.'

"As Christ is the manifestation of the Godhead, so the ministry is to manifest Christ himself to the church and to the world."

WEST SIDE CHRISTIAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

The West Side Christian Church, Western avenue, near West Congress street, was dedicated yesterday morning. The house, which has been almost entirely rebuilt, was crowded to its utmost seating capacity. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney of Columbus, O., who delivered a scholarly discourse on "Power." After speaking at some length on power as exhibited by natural and physical forces the preacher considered the power of the gospel as a civilizer, a harmonizer, and humanizer and a power to save men. The Christian world was building seven churches daily. The home, however, was the unit of all the other powers. He censured polygamy and upheld monogamy, and spoke a good word for preachers by stating that out of the 100,000 in this country only 1,000 were convicted of indecency, immorality, or crime.

The new church-building is of wood, substantially constructed, and tastefully decorated in the interior. The roof is made of fire-proof shingles. There is a star-window in the front end of the church, with an open Bible stained in the centre of the glass. The church came up to the dedication service with a debt of $2,500 against it. The entire amount and more was subscribed at the close of the service through the successful begging of Mr. Sweeney. Messrs. Chapman, Fenton, the Rev. Mr. Allen, the pastor, and Mrs. Allen subscribed $200 each; Mrs. Mendel, Mr. Stephens, Gen. Drake of Iowa, Messrs. Goodrich, Morris, Bushnell, Corey, N. J. Ralph, Edwin F. Stuart, the Young Men's Society, the Ladies' Society, and the Sunday-school gave $100 each, and about fifty names were taken during a few minutes for $50 and $25 each.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.

In the Fourth Presbyterian Church last evening the Rev. W. Y. Brown, D. D., of New York, who is the Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Permanent Committee on Temperance, gave a sketch of the temperance work in the Presbyterian Church during the last century. He said that Dr. Benjamin Rush, who inaugurated the modern temperance reform 100 years ago, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1811 he presented to the General Assembly 1,000 copies of his celebrated essay on the "Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Human Body and Mind." This led to the appointment of a committee of distinguished members of the assembly to devise means of effectually dealing with the sin of intemperance, and of correspondence with other religious bodies on the same subject. By means of Dr. Rush's tract and this action of the assembly the Presbyterian Church took the lead in modern temperance reform—a position which she has maintained throughout the century. In 1812 this church advocated total abstinence, and planted itself squarely on this principle in 1828. Three-quarters of a century ago the Presbyterian Church directed its officers to exclude the intemperate from the communion table. At this early day, too, it declared the saloon to be "a public nuisance."

In 1829 the whole church observed a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer with regard to the sin of intemperance, which resulted in a powerful revival of religion in most parts of the country. It was in 1834 that the Presbyterian Church declared the traffic in intoxicating drinks to be "morally wrong"; and in 1865 proclaimed the doctrine that the manufacturing and vending of intoxicating drinks was an "offense" within the meaning of the Scriptures and of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church. This was reaffirmed by the assemblies of 1871 and 1880, and is now the settled law of the church. In 1881 the General Assembly appointed a Permanent Committee on Temperance. This is the most advanced action taken by any denomination of Christians in this country. By this committee the Presbyterian Church seeks to supervise and control the temperance work within her borders in precisely the same way that she supervises home and foreign missions. It is a spiritual work. She does not touch the partisan or political aspect of the temperance issue. She is a spiritual body, and brings the spiritual forces to bear upon the sin of intemperance. She strives to quicken the Christian conscience so as to induce all her people to practice total abstinence for Christ's sake, and to take efficient means, as good citizens, to exterminate the saloon.

This committee has secured the organization of the work in all the synods and in nearly all the Presbyteries in the church, and in about 10 per cent of the Sabbath schools and congregations.

It has labored faithfully, also, in connection with others to secure the engrafting of scientific temperance instruction into the public-school systems of the several States in the Union. This principle has been adopted by sixteen States and is doing good by restraining the young from becoming drunkards. The General Assembly directs its permanent committee to avail itself of "the power of the press" to advance this cause. We cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that the newspapers of the country, secular and religious, are generally ready to print any definite facts or well-written articles upon this subject which may be furnished them for the purpose. And, besides, of their own motion they are giving more and more prominence to the subject, and so are creating public opinion and quickening the Christian conscience against this most stupendous evil of the age, the sin of intemperance.

MARIE CHAPEL DEDICATION.

Marie Chapel, the new mission established by the members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The new building is a brick structure, 100 feet deep, the lower part of which is fitted up for shops, while the chapel and Sunday-school rooms are above stairs. The cost was nearly $40,000, which was paid before the congregation ever met there. The interior is a square, well-lighted hall, finished in natural wood. It is seated with chairs, and will hold 800 people. In addition to this there are two side rooms, designed for special classes, which can be used in conjunction with the audience hall. The pastor of the church is the Rev. F. A. Hardin. The dedicatory services yesterday afternoon were largely attended. After prayer by the Rev. Bishop S. M. Merrill, the Rev. F. M. Bristol made a short address. He spoke of the tiny seed from which the new church had grown. At first a kindergarten, established for the purpose of teaching the baby street-arabs, and afterward a regular day-school supplemented by religious instruction, and at last a church with a settled pastor. The sermon of the day was by Bishop Bowman of St. Louis. He spoke of the house as built for God and God's work, and showed how greatly needed it was in the locality in which it was placed. He gave many words of advice to those who were to enter into the labors of the new field, and closed with an impressive appeal to the congregation. The formal dedication service followed the sermon, and the exercises were closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Joseph Cummings. Among the clergymen present were Dr. Alabaster, Dr. Hitchcock, and the Rev. Mr. Truesdell.

THE POLLUTION OF THE LONDON THAMES

The average quantity of London sewage daily poured into the Thames at the outfalls may be approximately stated as 700,000 tons, or 157,000,000 gallons, or 25,000,000 cubic feet, or a cube of 293 feet diameter. This estimate is below the truth. The foul organic matter of the sewage is at once attacked by the dissolved oxygen of the water, acting through the agency of low organisms, and ultimately destroyed, the process being practically completed between Gravesend and South Bend. But above Gravesend the river is polluted throughout the whole of the tidal portion quite up to Teddington with actual sewage matter. In the process of destruction putrefaction precedes oxidation, and a foul smell is generated which, in hot weather, when putrefaction is rapid, becomes evident to every impartial nose. The worse portion of the river is of course between Greenwich and Greenhithe, which may be described as the sewage zone of the river. Here dissolved oxygen is almost absent, so rapidly is it taken up by the sewage, and in the recent hot weather, as in that of last summer, the stench of the river has sometimes been unbearable. Within the last month it has been distinctly smelt at Erith, more than half a mile from the river, and persons who from duty or expected pleasure have spent days on the water have suffered from diarrhea in consequence. Two of the Royal Commissioners during the late inquiry were attacked in same way, and recorded their personal experience in the final report. Evidently this state of things cannot be borne much longer. It is disgusting and dangerous now, and it is ten times more dangerous in view of a possible, we might almost say probable, visit of cholera. However imperfect our knowledge of cholera may be, we know that it is propagated by a special poison, probably an organized poison, which can be carried in water, in air, and in other ways. Water pollution is a common and perhaps the most important means of extension; but air pollution is also effective, as was proved by the late Prof. Parkes in his elaborate study of the epidemic in Southampton in 1866, where water pollution was out of the question. Cholera finds its natural home in low and foul districts, and particularly by foul rivers. If further evidence on this point were wanted it would be furnished in abundance by the recent fearful experience of Spain. There can be no doubt that even a small epidemic of cholera in London might make the river a vast hotbed for the disease.—*London Saturday Review.*

LAPLANDERS.

The Lapianders now number only 30,000 souls, and are constantly decreasing.

THE NORTHWEST.

Gas at Ottawa—Burned to Death at Rockford—Fleeced by Fakers.

Post Interpreter Shot by a Trooper—A Woman Suicides at Terre Haute.

Telegraph-Office Manager Arrested at Davenport—The Cody Case at Watertown—Killed at Mansfield, O.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 18.—Gas was discovered on the farm of D. McDougall, Esq., of Ottawa, in the town of Grand Rapids, last Thursday evening, which for some reason was not made public until today. While digging a well, and when the depth of ninety-nine feet had been reached, a rumbling sound was audible, and immediately gravel was thrown into the air, accompanied by a strong flow of gas, which continued all of that night, but has reduced its velocity since. The drill showed that at that depth a stratum of blue clay had been reached. The gravel was composed of granit and black and white quarts. A farm in the same township is using gas from a well. Naturally, the discovery has created some excitement.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 18.—Nettie Tibbs was terribly burned yesterday by the explosion of a gasoline-stove. The skin and flesh of one hand have dropped off and it is very doubtful if she lives. When discovered she was unconscious.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A banquet was given by the Logan County bar last evening in honor of Joseph Hodnett, one of its members. Mr. Hodnett is a brother of John Pope Hodnett and the Rev. Father Hodnett of Chicago. He will start for Ireland in company with his brother of Chicago next Tuesday, both to be gone about three months.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—A circus troupe spread its canvas at Cowden yesterday, and gave an exhibition. After the show a crowd of three-card monte and thimble-rig men "worked" the crowd for all they were worth. It is estimated that they took away with them more than $1,000. The thimble-riggers took away more money than did the show.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Jersey Fair closed yesterday, one day late on account of the rain Tuesday. The Secretary estimates the average attendance at 5,000, and gross receipts $5,500. The net profits of the dining-hall to the Baptist Church were about $300.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Last evening Mr. James Harrison, an elderly man, in Urbana, was fleeced out of $1,500 in cash by two confidence men. He was induced to loan one of them the money until Monday, after which they immediately skipped the town.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The postal-card famine in Central Illinois continues. Champaign, Mattoon, and Tuscola, and all the smaller offices, with very rare exceptions, have been out of cards for two months. The First Assistant Postmaster-General has been absent from his office several weeks, looking after his private affairs in Bloomington. Second Auditor Day has been attending court in this county as usual during the last three weeks, and expresses the intention of making regular semi-annual journeys to Urbana during his entire term of office to attend to his private law practice.

INDIANA—AN OLD MAN ASSAULTED—SUIT ABOUT RAILROAD BONDS.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—This morning about 6 o'clock an unknown man, 60 years old, was assaulted near the fair-grounds by a crowd of professional bums and thieves. One of the party struck his victim on the head with a club. The crowd fled. The sufferer was taken to McKane's boarding-house and placed in bed. Three men were arrested this afternoon and placed in jail. They call themselves Charles Smith, John Body, and Frank Burns. The latter has been identified as the one who did the clubbing. There is loud talk of lynching.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Suit was entered in the Superior Court by David J. Mackey, W. F. Nisbet, and William Heilman against Samuel Bayard, R. K. Dunkerson, James L. Orr, executor of Samuel Orr, deceased, Thomas C. Evansville, and Henry F. Blount for the sale of $360,000 bonds of the local railroad. The plaintiffs and defendants jointly are holders of the bonds of the Evansville Local Trade Railroad. These bonds were subject to the payment of $375,000 bonds of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railroad, and also of the Local Trade Railroad. The plaintiffs claim that they borrowed $355,000 to pay the liabilities of the corporation. The Local Trade Corporation and the Cincinnati & Southwestern, original corporation, have neglected and declined to pay said indebtedness or any part thereof. The plaintiffs ask the court to grant the selling of a sufficient amount of the bonds to pay off the $360,000 indebtedness.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 17.—A handsome young woman about 25 years old arrived here this morning and registered at a hotel as Sadie Price. She remained in her room most of the day, and tonight was found in a dying condition, having taking strychnine. Medical aid was summoned, but she died at 7 o'clock. Letters found on her person show that she had an uncle named Nelson Green living at Ashmore, Ill. In a letter to her mother she asked her forgiveness for her disgrace.

William A. McKinsey, an old and well-known citizen of this city, died suddenly this morning from a stroke of apoplexy.

WISCONSIN—SOMEWHAT OF A MIXED-UP CASE—ACQUITTED—FELL FROM A DOME AND KILLED.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 18.—An action for divorce was begun yesterday by Mrs. Theresa Cody against her husband, Dr. James Cody, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Last evening William G. Cody, son of Dr. Cody, was arrested in an action for slander commenced by his stepmother. Cody gave bail in the sum of $10,000. Mrs. Cody claims $50,000 damages. Another suit was begun this morning by Mrs. Cody against Dr. Cody for separate support.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—W. H. Welsh and son, arrested last Christmas on the charge of attempting to burn Snow's Hotel, at Whitehall, were acquitted today at Sparta. They, with others, it was charged, had signed a bloodthirsty document, agreeing to burn out their enemies and to suffer death if they betrayed members of the gang.

A special from Caledonia, Minn., reports the death of John Thiesen, contractor and builder, who fell from the dome of the new school-house, a distance of sixty feet. Thiesen was a man weighing 200 pounds. He was not instantly killed, but never regained consciousness after the fall.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—George Wilcott, a Frenchman, was killed at Spokeville, near here, by the premature discharge of a gun while hunting. Deceased was unmarried and lived at Scandinavia.

MICHIGAN—SHOT DEAD FROM BEHIND—A DYING CADET.

TRENTON, Mich., Oct. 18.—While Jud Osborn, a saloonkeeper, was walking home to his boarding-house last evening some unknown person ran up behind him and shot him dead. An employé of the stave-factory named Flaherty has been arrested on suspicion, it being alleged that he had made threats of killing Osborn because of having alienated Mrs. Flaherty's affections.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Mr. H. Koenigsberg received a telegram from West Point that his son Henry lies at the point of death. He was appointed to a cadetship last winter by ex-Congressman J. Houseman.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Last night Patrick Mangan, ex-City Marshal, was run over by cars on the West Michigan Road. He can hardly recover.

NEBRASKA—THE DIVINITY OF GINSENG ROOT TO BE TESTED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—In the District Court today a Chinaman, Wah Lee, got a verdict against the Burlington Road for $500 for lost baggage. Wah Lee set up a claim for $600, $300 being for three small pieces of charmed ginseng root; the balance was merchandise. It is supposed that the jury believed in the virtue of the sacred root, but the case will be appealed, and the Supreme Court will pass upon the divine character of the vegetable.

IOWA—FIRE AT CLINTON—A REVEREND'S DEATH—EDWARD ROUSE'S FUNERAL.

CLINTON, Ia., Oct. 18.—Fire last night destroyed the foundry of the Union Works, owned by C. Lamb & Sons, lumber dealers here. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,000 in the Springfield Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., and $1,000 in the Westchester Company of New York.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. Joseph McDowell, for nearly fifty years a member of the Iowa Conference, died last evening.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The funeral of Edward Rowse, who died at Colfax Springs, Ia., Friday night, took place from the residence of his father today. Mr. Rowse was associated with George M. Christian in the management of the Hotel Colfax, at Colfax, Ia., during the last season. He leaves a wife and two children.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—M. D. Murphy, for more than a year past the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company here, was arrested yesterday and held in $800 bond, charged with appropriating $650 of the company's funds. The arrest was made at the instance of the Canadian Trust Company. Murphy says that he can make the amount good.

DAKOTA—KILLED BY A TROOPER—DISEMBOWELED BY A BEAR.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—Post-Interpreter George Flemming of Fort Buford was shot and killed this morning in a quarrel with private Wood of Troop L, Seventh Cavalry. Jealousy and whisky led to the murder. Flemming suspecting Wood of improper familiarity with his wife. Wood surrendered himself to the authorities.

On this evening's east-bound train was the body of Joseph Riggs, a young man who was killed in an encounter with a grizzly bear while hunting in the Rocky Mountains. Riggs shot the bear before he was killed himself. After discharging his last cartridge the wounded bear rushed at him and a death struggle ensued. Drawing his long knife, Riggs stabbed the ferocious animal in the heart, but not until he had been disemboweled. His body was found by his companions several hours after the fatal encounter, and is now being taken to his former home in Canada.

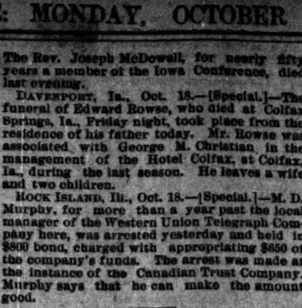
Articles of incorporation for the Dakota Mutual Fire Insurance Company were filed with the Territorial Auditor yesterday. The headquarters of the company will be at Watertown, and its President is Gen. H. R. Pease. This is the first Dakota company organized under the new law.

KANSAS—SELECT KNIGHTS, A. O. U. W.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 17.—The third biennial conclave of the Select Knights, A. O. U. W., closed here today. At the session of Supreme Legion today the per capita tax was fixed at 25 cents. The new officers were installed and then the legion rose, doxology being sung and prayer offered by Alexander McLean of Illinois. The conclave has been a grand success in every way.

JOSH BILLINGS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HUMORIST AND HIS FUNNY PRODUCTIONS.



Josh Billings, the great American humorist, is dead. He died of apoplexy at Monterey, Cal., Oct. 14, 1885. His real name was Henry W. Shaw, although he was known to the public only as Josh Billings. He was born at Lanesborough, Mass., in 1818, and while still young went West to better his fortunes. This was in 1834. He led the life of a frontiersman and engaged in various occupations, such as steering steamboats, keeping a country store, and auctioneering, but being unsuccessful in his endeavors drifted to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he engaged in the auctioneering business in 1858. He was given charge of a small paper there, and while thus employed wrote several humorous sketches in which he adopted his fonetic style of orthography. This proved to be the keynote of his subsequent success. The sketches were extensively copied, and Shaw, encouraged by the result of his efforts, kept on writing. His "Essa on a Muel," which was published shortly afterward, although it proved a success, brought him little money. It was sold for $1.50, but it gave him a name, and he soon was engaged at a weekly salary of $100. In addition to this he entered the field as a lecturer, and soon became popular. He edited an annual "Allminax" which attained an immense circulation; besides this he was engaged in various publications. His "Complete Works" were published in 1876. Mr. Shaw, as thousands who heard his lectures will recall, was a tall, somewhat gaunt, round-shouldered large-featured man, wearing his hair nearly to his collar, and having a serious rather than humorous expression. His lectures were usually delivered sitting in a chair, without oratorical effort, and in a drawling, meditative tone.

FATHER O'CONNELL'S CASE.

A REPORTER SUCCEEDS IN FERRETING OUT THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS, AND THE TRIAL WILL GO ON.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—Mary Crawford, the missing witness in the trial of the Rev. Father O'Connell of Oswego, who is on trial for irregularities and immoralities, and who has been missing since April last, was found today in a small village near here by a Syracuse reporter. She was for three years the housekeeper for Father O'Connell, and it was said she had a child by him. When the trial began she disappeared, but before doing so admitted that the story about her was true. Shortly afterward she made an affidavit in Buffalo denying what she had said and exonerating Father O'Connell. She has been traveling about the State ever since and detectives have been on her track a dozen times, only to be thrown off the scent. She now says that her life at Father O'Connell's house was one of misery; that Nellie Casey, his niece, beat her, and would have killed her by throwing her downstairs on one occasion if Maggie Burns, a domestic, had not interfered. Father O'Connell, she says, took Maggie Burns away and allowed his niece to pound her more. Many things of this nature are told by the girl. She refuses to say now whether Father O'Connell and herself were criminally intimate, but says she will at the proper time tell the truth. She threatens a civil suit against the priest, and promises to tell more after the conclusion of the ecclesiastical trial of the priest, which will be concluded at Albany Wednesday. The reporter who found her refuses to give up her whereabouts, and the story causes a big sensation here.

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE LATE POLITICAL CHANGES.

New York *Irish World:* The political dishonesty of the mugwump newspapers, such as the *Times* and *Evening Post*, was never more plainly shown than in their haste to support Mr. Davenport for Governor. Believing that he is to be elected, these journals, with their few adherents, rush to Davenport's standard in order to claim the credit of his anticipated victory. They are getting ready to cry out after the first Tuesday in November: "We hold the balance of power in New York. Last year we defeated Blaine; this year we have elected Davenport. Whichever ticket we support is sure to be chosen!"

But you did not defeat Blaine last year, Messrs. Mugwumps. It was the blathering Burchard who did it. But for his ill-timed, illiberal, alliterative, mean-spirited fling Blaine would have had a majority of many thousands in New York. Blaine had overcome the 200,000 majority which Cleveland received for Governor two years before; he had overcome the temperance defection of 25,000 voters, and was on the eve of a 30,000 majority in the State of New York when Burchard's ill-conditioned and perhaps prearranged insult to a great mass of Catholic voters was thrown in their faces. If Mr. Blaine could have had another week he would have overcome the disaster which carried New York against him by a handful of votes. It was not, therefore, your machinations and your treachery to old associates that beat Mr. Blaine, Messrs. Mugwumps. It was Burchard that did it!

THE RAILROADS.

Jay Gould Out West Inspecting Portions of the Missouri Pacific System.

The New Plans of Certain Indiana Companies—Lines That Are Being Built.

An Injunction Against the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore—Railway Plans in China.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Jay Gould, George Gould, and H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific system, accompanied by J. W. Miller, Vice-President and General Manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, came here today by special train on a tour of inspection over the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway, a portion of the Missouri Pacific system. The party remained here only a short time and left for Anthony, the present terminus of the line. Mr. Gould expressed himself as highly pleased with this portion of Kansas, and with the Missouri Pacific line in Southern Kansas. It is believed that the Missouri Pacific lines will be pushed as fast as the people will vote subsidies in the sum of $4,000 per mile, which they may do under the law of Kansas. The very strong probabilities are that the line will be built west from Anthony to Trinadad, Colo., and northwest from this city over the projected line of the Wichita & Colorado. The latter line will, no doubt, be built this present fall, as the subsidies voted will expire Feb. 1, 1886. It is understood that all territorial agreements between the Missouri Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé are off.

SEVERAL INDIANA RAILROADS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—President Thomas of the Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Company is in New York negotiating the sale or mortgage of the Bedford & Bloomfield Railroad in order to secure funds with which to convert the company's rail-mills in this city into a merchantable iron-mill. The road earns about $6,000 a month, is wholly out of debt, and is in sound physical condition. The bridges have been rebuilt and the earnings turned into other permanent improvements. It is understood that $200,000 additional capital will be put into the mill, and that a new and costly plant of labor-saving machinery will be purchased. The new mill will employ 300 men.

Advices from Brazil say that the action of Judge Gresham in postponing the sale of the Chicago & Great Southern Railroad has so far had no apparent effect on the projectors of the Lake Michigan & Ohio River Road. Work on the extension from Toledo to Brazil has not abated in the least. The managers of the new road have invested too much money in their enterprise and have altogether too bright a prospect to stop now even for the law's delay. They will build the road from Brazil to Toledo, about fifty miles, and, connecting with the Chicago & Great Southern at that point, form the indispensable connecting link in a road from the Brazil coal-fields to Chicago. Work is now being pushed actively, and, sale or no sale, the Lake Michigan & Ohio Railroad bids fair to be a thing of the near future. Work is also progressing on the Evansville, Washington & Brazil Road. It is thought trains will be running into Terre Haute by Dec. 1. Brazil will be reached by a branch leaving the main track at Saline City, about fourteen miles distant. The projectors of the proposed line between Jeffersonville and Terre Haute are quietly securing the right of way, and surveyors are already at work in Southern Indiana.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 17.—The application of the Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company for an injunction restraining any interference by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company with its proposed overhead crossing of the tracks of the latter road at a certain point within the city limits was passed upon in an elaborate opinion delivered by Judge Thayer today. The Judge dismissed the objection to the proposed grade crossing at Fifty-eighth street by the new road with the statement that it is not properly involved in the case under consideration. He therefore awards a preliminary injunction as prayed for in the plaintiff's bill.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The statement of car movements shows that there was a total of 19,943 cars received and forwarded at this point in the week ending Oct. 17, against 20,257 the corresponding week in 1884, there being a decrease this year of 304 cars in the total and a decrease of 490 in the number of loaded cars. The movement of last week as compared with the preceding week, ending Oct. 10, shows a total decrease in movement of 1,567 cars. In the number of loaded cars handled there was a decrease last week of 1,266 cars. But two roads last week show an increased movement of loaded cars over that of the week ending Oct. 10—namely: the Bee Line and the Vandalia. Shipments eastward, except to interior points, were at a standstill the last three days of the week, yet it is believed that so well have prices at the seaboard and in New England adjusted themselves to the higher rates that shipments will increase from this on. Westward the tonnage in the last week has fallen off fully 30 per cent, but still compares very favorably with the tonnage of the corresponding period of 1884. For weeks past it has exceeded that of last year, or in fact of any preceding year at the same time. North and south roads are doing but little through business northward, cotton not having fairly begun to come forward. Southward there are still some shipments of provisions. Other classes of freight are light. Local business with all lines is highly satisfactory.

CHINESE RAILWAY PLANS.

Shanghai Letter to London *Times:* The question of the introduction of railways into China is naturally exciting a considerable amount of interest at the present time. In 1880 Lio Ming Chwan memorialized the throne in favor of the construction of railways, and suggested four trunk lines as the most proper ones to be first constructed. Even at that date this memorial was well enough received to be thought worthy of a commission being appointed to consider it; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the party in power at Pekin would even now be prepared to carry out the works therein projected, even if very favorable terms were proposed.

There are some officials who believe that the proper plan is to begin on a very small scale indeed, and, as it were, insert the small end of the wedge. There are, of course, plenty of foreigners ready and able to assist them as soon as they make reasonable proposals, and it is possible that work may eventually be started in this manner; but all real negotiations proceed very quietly, and up to the present moment nothing has been settled. The rumors and gossip relating to this subject originate chiefly among totally irresponsible persons, both Chinese and European. There are certain Chinese who are under the impression that a railway is a mine of wealth to every one connected with it, and who proclaim loudly their power of obtaining all sorts of concessions, and there are foreigners with absolutely nothing at their backs who are continually making wild statements as to their power to carry out extensive works. These people are not likely to do much good for themselves, but they do to some slight extent delay matters by making the authorities shy of dealing with more responsible parties. It is, of course, no secret that there are several substantial people ready to enter into contracts for work of any description and practically to any amount. China can easily find responsible people who will contract to supply her with 1,000,000 tons of rails or 1,000 miles of railway, with rolling-stock and everything complete, and the fact that she has not made any such contracts is a proof either that she does not want the railways or that she is not prepared to pay the price required by the people who are in a position to do the work. Ten years ago the former reason was the true one; today the latter is nearer the truth, though the former has still some effect. The Chinese cannot for many years hope to manage railways. Even in the case of the Chinese telegraphs, the fact that the charge per word from Pekin to Shanghai, a distance of some 800 miles, is 10 cents (say, 1s. 6d.) is a proof that there is no management at all; and with railways it would be worse. Even in England, after sixty years of experience, railway managers are such exceptional men that we are obliged to pay them more highly than almost any men in similar positions, and any arrangement which leaves the railway management in native hands must be ruinous to that particular scheme.

ITEMS.

The owners of the Texas Trunk Railway met at Dallas Saturday and reorganized. The following Board of Directors was elected: J. E. Henderson, E. G. Child, A. Sanger, J. E. Sonneider, J. T. Elliott, A. Davis, W. J. Keller, J. S. Marsalais, and L. A. Peers.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 18.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen of the Western Hemisphere will open in this city tomorrow, and delegates to the number of about 100 from all quarters of the country are now in the city. The men are a fine looking lot, and the sessions of the brotherhood promise to be of more than ordinary interest.

THE "MISKIN HANE."

A LEPERS' HOSPITAL NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Journal Des Debats* publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent giving a very vivid description of the "Miskin Hané," or Lepers' Hospital, at Scutari. He says:

"There are now few of these establishments left, and it is not too much to say that in the one which I have just visited human misery seems to have attained its highest pitch. I saw numbers of beings, sightless, their faces distorted out of all shape, their hands and toes having dropped off, their voice gone, breathing with desperate effort, their skin peeling off and black as that of a mummy, insensible to pain when pricked in certain parts of the body. Their feet and flanks are covered with horrible sores, through which what is left to them of life ebbs away. Their attitude is one of profound apathy and exhaustion, and I could not help being reminded of the saying of the leper of Aosta, 'Endless seem the nights when the mind is dwelling upon a desperate present and a hopeless future.'

"And yet amid all these horrible scenes there live married couples and children, the latter of whom, free from disease as yet, play about like other children, regardless of the spectacle which they have before them. One of these wretched men, not more than 30, but among the most afflicted, has a very pretty wife and a child who is fresh and rosy like a young Cupid. A young fellow of 25, but who is so cadaverous that he might be 100, a mere walking corpse, has a wife fifteen years older than himself, and herself ravaged by the same disease. This woman was married before, but her first husband put her away when he noticed symptoms of leprosy. He married again and had a child, which at his death he confided to the care of his first wife, who reared it. This child grew up, and has himself since married and had children, all of them living together in this hospital.

"It is said that the disease is not contagious, as the Governor, who has been there forty years, has a wife and six children, who enjoy the best of health. The brother of one of the lepers, who is a soldier in a neighboring barrack, comes to see him whenever he can get leave, and he has not caught the disease, while Dr. Zambaco comes twice a week and handles the lepers with perfect impunity. Dr. Zambaco, who is one of the leading Greek physicians at Constantinople, is of opinion that it is not at all contagious, and that, though occasionally inherited, it is more often acquired, the main cause being privation and want. Among the lepers at the Miskin Hané is one who owes his malady to having been struck by lightning, while a second became a leper after a sudden fright. But in the East the conviction that leprosy is contagious still has very firm root, and for this reason at Mecca, while the lepers are given food and cloth

To Board of Trade Commission Men

A city business man will pledge $10,000 worth of Real Estate for one-half its actual value as margins to trade upon with a reliable house at regular commission. Address J. R., Tribune office.

Office & Bank Desks.
The finest work in the U. S.; kiln-dried lumber. All work guaranteed. Opera Chairs, School Desks, Globes. A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the last two Saturdays were:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 10.
New York	$117,586,995	$114,462,678
Boston	16,964,976	12,951,422
Chicago	9,788,717	8,159,456
Philadelphia	8,727,121	7,760,077
St. Louis	3,447,511	2,946,813
San Francisco	2,162,029	1,952,376
Baltimore	2,162,029	1,952,376
New Orleans	1,181,365	

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, 80@15c discount.
St. Louis, 75c discount.
New Orleans, unchanged.

The bank clearings in this city last week show a gain of nearly $10,000,000 over the total for the corresponding week of 1884. The increase in trade is just now more marked in the West than in the East, but according to the tables of the New York *Financial Chronicle* last week was the most favorable so far as clearings are concerned for fifteen months. The merchants in Chicago say that trade keeps up well, and there is a cheerful feeling among nearly all classes.

The demand for money Saturday was good, and there was an active counter business. The calls for loans come from both the city and the surrounding country, and no particular interest is conspicuous above the others. The country deposits in the Chicago banks are still falling off. There was a good demand for New York bills from the country, and they were strong at par. Foreign exchange was steady at the following rates:

Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	487
Bankers' actual	484@484½
Commercial sterling	481@482½
Bankers' francs	5214
Commercial francs	5225
Bankers' guilders	40¼
Commercial marks	94¾

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks again gives evidence of the growing use of capital in business. There is a handsome increase in the total of the loans, and the surplus reserve has fallen off even more than the average of the last few weeks. The decrease in the holdings of legal money is mainly in gold, which is doubtless due to the scarcity of small bills and the necessity of sending metal in response to the orders for currency from the other parts of the country. The following are the items of the statement:

Loans	$335,473,000	Increase $5,572,700
Specie	105,590,300	Decrease 2,842,600
Legal-tenders	27,502,700	Decrease 498,100
Deposits	367,195,400	Increase 436,100
Circulation	9,956,600	Increase 32,800
Reserve	133,527,375	Decrease 3,475,440
Reserve required	90,940,100	Increase 124,525
Surplus reserve	36,955,500	Decrease 3,599,965

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Last Sale					
Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Oct 17.	Oct 16.	
Alt. & Ter. H	250	97¾	97	97¼	.....	
Canadian So	12,250	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾	
Central Pacific	5,700	43	42	43	42¾	
Ches. & Ohio	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
do first pref	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
do second pref	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
C., B. & Q	13,000	126¾	125¾	126¾	125¾	
C., R. I. & P	1,810	106¾	105¾	106¾	105¾	
Den. & Rio Grand	1,880	15¾	14¾	15¼	14¾	
Del. & Hudson	1,000	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Del., L. & W	47,352	118¾	116¾	118¾	116¾	
Erie	56,485	22	21¼	21¾	20¾	
do pfd	400	47	46¾	47	46¾	
Erie second	3,120	78	77	78	77	
E. Tenn. & Ga	3,120	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
do 1st pfd	1,000	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
do 2d pfd	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Illinois Cen	12,700	137¾	136¾	137¾	136¾	
Jersey Cen	1,000	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Kansas & Texas	9,810	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Lake Erie & West	200	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Lake Shore	38,525	78¾	77¾	78¾	77¾	
Louisville & Nas	1,100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	
Manhattan Con	4,800	104¾	103¾	104¾	103¾	
Mich. Central	2,800	74¾	73¾	74¼	73¾	
Minn. & St. Louis	300	23¾	22¾	23¾	22¾	
do pfd	200	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Missouri Pacific	1,810	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
Mobile & Ohio	425	15	14¾	15	14¾	
Morris & Essex	200	134	134	134	134	
Nashville & Chat	2,450	15	14	15	15	
New York Central	21,095	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Nor. & W. pfd	4,000	29	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Northern Pacific	1,300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
do pfd	13,024	74¾	73¾	74¾	73¾	
Northwestern	20,220	107¾	107	107¾	106¾	
do pfd	1,000	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	
Ohio Central	1,100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	4,700	25	24	24¾	24¾	
Ontario & Western	4,700	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Ore. Ry. & N. Co	1,650	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾	
Ore. Transcon	8,447	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾	
Pacific Mail	2,000	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
P., P. C. Co	100	155	155	155	155	
Peoria, Dec. & E	625	18¾	18	18¾	18	
Reading	16,000	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾	
Rich. & D. ter	300	53	53	53	53	
Roch. & Pitts	7,050	38¾	38	38¾	38	
Rock Island	21	125	125	125	125	
St. L. & San F	1,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Do pfd	1,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	
St. Paul	35,500	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Do pfd	200	113¾	113	113¾	113	
St. P. & C	10,250	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	118	
St. P., M. & M	2,400	103¾	103	103¾	103¾	
Texas Pacific	5,000	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Union Pacific	19,565	53¾	51	53¾	51	
Wabash	1,600	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Do pfd	2,000	19¾	18	19¾	18¾	
Western Union	36,000	78¾	78¼	78¾	78¼	
West Shore ctfs	.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase.. $ 572,700 | Specie, increase 498,100
Specie, decrease.. 2,842,600 | Circulation, inc'se. 32,800
Legal-tenders, dec 498,100 | Reserve, decrease. 3,599,965

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 17—3 p. m.—Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35½; do seconds, 9¼; Canada Southern, 47½; Erie, 21½; do seconds, 79¼; Illinois Central, 138½; Mexican ordinary, 22¼; St. Paul, common, 87; New York Central, 104; Pennsylvania, 54¾; Reading, 9.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £250,000.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Three per cent rentes, 79f 40c for the account.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active Saturday, and weaker after a strong opening. There was not much support from outside, though war rumors were not wanting, and the crowd did not seem to know what to make out of them. The weather was fine and warm, and the usual tendency of this was averse to the bull interest in the cereals, as it favored a liberal movement of grain from first hands if other conditions are accordant.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots of each at the close; and the previous day's star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½¢ in provisions or ½¢ in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
October	$ 8.57½	$ 8.37½@8.45	$ 8.37½
November	8.57½	8.40 @8.45	8.40
December	8.42½	8.40 @8.47½	8.40
January	9.30	9.25 @9.35	9.25

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Cash	$ 5.92½	@ 5.92½	$ 5.90
November	5.97½	5.95 @5.97½	5.95
December	6.00	5.97½@6.00	5.97½
January	6.05	6.05 @6.07½	6.05½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 5.30	$ ..... @ 5.30	$ 5.30
November	5.25½	5.25@5.42½	5.25½
January	4.15	@ 4.17½	4.75

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	83½	82	@ 83¾	82
November	83½	82	@ 83¾	82
December	83½	82	@ 83¾	82
January	90¾	89¾@	@91@91½	89¾

CORN.

No. 2	47¾	47	@ 48	47¾
November	46¾	46¾@	46¾	46¾
December	39¾	39¾@	39¾	39¾
May	40¾	40¾@	41	40¾

OATS.

No. 2	29¼@	29¼	@ 29¾	29¾
November	29¼@	29¼	@ 29¾	29¾
December	29¼@	29¼	@ 29¾	29¾
May	32¾@	32¾	@ 33	32¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 81	81¾	79¾
No. 2 corn	47	47¾	47
No. 2 oats	24¾	25¾	26
Pork	10.10	.....	.....
Lard	7.15	7.10	7.05
Short ribs	9.50	7.20	.....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at the close of business yesterday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	1884.
Flour, bris	13,366	16,720	8,604	15,115
Wheat, bu	27,500	10,000	27,500	10,000
Corn, bu	148,439	127,302	27,348	178,022
Oats, bu	119,288	239,616	184,670	98,466
Rye, bu	1,000	2,000	.....	2,000
Barley, bu	39,270	58,980	42,934	50,408
Grass seed, lbs	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Flax seed, lbs	104,700	62,777	104,967	15,000
Broom-corn, lbs	68,000	69,120	98,730	91,280
Hay, tons	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Canned meats, cases	.....	.....	1,005	2,886
Dressed beef, lbs	.....	.....	1,776,100	118,200
Cattle, head	.....	.....	1,210	603
Beef, bris	.....	.....	210	93
Pork, bris	100	100	1,100	1,100
Cheese, lbs	71,000	60,000	314,000	208,000
Butter, lbs	203,650	192,400	240,415	136,000
Lard, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Live hogs, No	2,000	2,000	19,900	5,700
Cattle, No	6,515	1,779	3,117	4,148
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	175,000	60,000	60,000	275,000
Wool, lbs	19,000	39,700	150,564	47,000
Coal, tons	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000
Lumber, m feet	1,000	1,000	2,725	4,728
Shingles, m No	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000
Salt, bris	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

MARKETS.

BUTTER—Fancy fresh makes advanced 1c. The supply was very limited, and nothing like equal to the inquiry. Fancy dairy was in good demand. Off grades and common, faulty stock was weak and neglected. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23@24c; do, fair to good, 15@17c; common, 10@14c; dairy, fancy, 15@16c; do, choice, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; common grades, 7@7½c; inferior, 3½@4c.

CHEESE—Choice qualities of the September make were 1@2c higher and quite active, dealers buying their stocks for winter. Receipts were moderate. Operators confined their inquiries to off grades of creameries. Good skim flats were in fair request for the Southern trade, but common skims were almost unsalable. We quote: Young America, full cream, 9½@10c; full cream, cheddar, 9½@9¾c; flats, two in a box, 9½@10c; skimmed, choice, 5½@6c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

CRANBERRIES—The only demand, and that was limited, was for choice fine fruit. The supply was ample and the market easy. Poor and soft berries were neglected. We quote: Common, $4.00@5.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00; fancy Cape Cod, $7.00@7.50; boxes of 12 quarts, 60c; and bu boxes, $2.25@2.50.

EGGS—Were 1½¢ higher, strictly fresh-laid selling in job lots at 17c, and in a small way at 17½c. In some instances 18c was obtained. There was a moderate local demand, with a fair supply. Ice-house eggs were quotably 16@16½c.

GAME—Very plentiful and 20c lower for some varieties, although the c was a good demand. Those in bad condition sold at what could be got for them. We quote: Prairie chickens, $1.50 per doz for old and $2.25@3.75 for good to choice birds; partridges, $2.25@2.50; quail, $1.10; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50; teal heads, $2.25@2.50; butter-balls, $1.50; and teal, $1.25 @1.50; jack-snipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.00, according to quality; reed-birds and pigeons, $1.25; choice venison saddles, 20@30c per lb; best saddles 40@50c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Quiet all round, except that choice varieties of apples sold well at $2.00 in lines. Quantities of Concord grapes came over cold to the wine men at 2c per lb. Receipts of peaches light. We quote: Choice Messina and Mazois at $5.00@5.50 per case; Louisiana oranges, $7.50@8.50 per brl; bananas, 25@50c; Michigan peaches, 25@31.00; Illinois plums, 25@50c per peck; apples, $1.00@2.25 per brl; pears, 25@50c per basket and $2.50@3.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 20@30c per 10-lb basket; Delaware grapes, 40c; Malaga grapes, $5.00@8.00 per brl; quinces, 50@60c per brl and 40@50c per basket.

HUCKLEBERRIES—Very firm and in brisk inquiry all round. The tendency of values is to advance. We quote: Coffee—Java, 32@33c; Maracaibo, 30@31c; Mexican, fair to good, 30@31½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 31@32c; prime, 30@31c; Rio, Maracaibo or Mexican common to fair, 28@29c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7½ @8c; standard granulated, 6½c; standard A, 6.56c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5½@5½c.

HAY—The demand was slack but the market continued steady for choice grades. Poor grades were weak and not wanted. The offerings were liberal. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50 on track; $12.00 @12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $6.50@8.00; choice to fancy prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@6.50; No. 2 prairie, $5.00@6.00. Receipts, 68 tons; shipments, 44 tons.

HIDES—Firm, and in moderate request. Receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted steers, 60 lbs and over, 6½c; heavy cows, 6c; No. 1 calf, 8@9 lbs, 12c; dry salted, 15@16c; No. 2 deacons, 5@6c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 10@11c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 15@16c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horse-hooked 1c per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The market continued firm and active for both crudes and refined goods. Linseed oil was in light demand. Turpentine advanced 2c. We quote: Carbon, 11½c; best, snow white and water white, 10½c; extra white, 9½c; straight water white, 12½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9½c; Wisconsin test, straw color, 9c; Michigan test, prime white, 9½c; Michigan test, water white, 9c; Lima, 8½@9c; lard, No. 1, 45c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; neatsfoot, No. 1, 55c; sperm, $2.30; miners', 65c; neatsfoot, No. 1, 65c; bank, 45c; naphtha, 18c; gasoline, 76°, 26c; do, 86°, 34c.

POTATOES—While the receipts rapidly increased The demand from store was fair, but dealers held off in anticipation of a decline. We quote: Early rose from store, 65@75c in carload lots; Peerless, Burbank or Hebron, and Burbanks, choice, 60@65c in store, 55@60c.

POULTRY—Continued heavy. The receipts were fair, but the demand was slack. The inquiry was only moderate. We quote: Hens, 6@6½c; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 6@6½c; ducks, 6@7c; spring ducks, 8@9c; old turkeys, 7@8c; young turkeys, 9@10c; extra choice for fancy, and $2.00@3.00 per doz; geese, $5.50@7.00 per doz.

TALLOW—City stock was firm and in good demand, but country grades dull and weak. Grease was firm, quiet and easy, with heavy accumulations. We quote: City, 3½@4c; No. 1 country, 3½@3¾c; No. 2 do, 3½@ 3½c; "A" white grease, 3½@3¾c; "B" do, 3½@3½c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—Dull and weak, except for cabbage, with an abundant supply. We quote: Beets, 75c @$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00 @1.25 per brl; tomatoes, 25@50c per bu; cabbages, $3.00@ 5.00 per 100; cauliflower, 40@50c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 25@40c per crate; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl; celery, 15@20c and mammoth 50c per doz; green peppers, 15c per bu; spinach, $1.00 per brl; cauliflowers, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Very firm and in fair request, particularly from Western mills. In some instances sales were made 1@2c in advance of the following quotations:

Fine, unwashed	17@18c	Fine, delaine	23@24c
Coarse, unwashed	15@16c	Coarse, delaine	22@23c
Medium, unwashed	17@18c	Fine, washed	28@30c
Fine, unwashed	16@17c	Medium, washed	30@32c
Medium, unwashed	17@18c	Coarse, washed	27@29c
Coarse, unwashed	15@16c		

Quotations for Colorado, *Kansas, and West'n Iowa.*

Fine, unwashed	16@17c	Coarse, unwashed	18@20
Medium, unwashed	18@21		

PRODUCE EXCHANGE—The following prices were bid on the exchange last Saturday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 25c; extra firsts, 23c; extra dairy, fair extra firsts, 15c; packing stock, 7c.

CHEESE—Full cream, cheddars, 9½c; full cream, flats, 9½c; Young Americas, 10c; part skim flats, 3c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 16½c; October, 17c; buyer, 15c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period of the past week, with comparisons:

Receipts.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday, Oct. 12	9,411	1,033	23,987	4,292
Tuesday, Oct. 13	10,081	1,059	23,407	3,056
Wednesday, Oct. 14	11,193	436	26,045	3,812
Thursday, Oct. 15	9,240	507	26,674	10,508
Friday, Oct. 16	8,200	152	20,343	2,924
Saturday, Oct. 17	1,300	.....	22,500	.....
Total	49,031	2,971	151,936	27,222
Previous week	43,422	3,035	126,115	20,228
Same week 1884	48,317	2,073	127,794	14,578
Shipments.				
Monday, Oct. 12	2,215	739	11,508	45
Tuesday, Oct. 13	2,607	496	8,701	.....
Wednesday, Oct. 14	4,849	519	11,562	755
Thursday, Oct. 15	4,603	569	11,320	1,120
Friday, Oct. 16	3,117	51	10,239	228
Saturday, Oct. 17	1,000	.....	7,000	.....
Total	17,892	2,115	60,951	2,181
Previous week	17,450	2,020	65,155	3,199
Same week 1884	20,141	2,393	81,772	2,056

Estimated receipts for next week are: Cattle, 44,000; hogs, 140,000; and sheep, 15,000, against 38,892 cattle, 125,135 hogs, and about 1,400 sheep the same week last year.

During the last week cattle receipts increased 4,600, hogs about 25,000, and sheep 1,000, as compared with the preceding week. In comparison with one year ago cattle decreased a few hundred, and hogs and sheep 34,000 and 13,000 respectively. Shipments of cattle increased 3,100, while hogs and sheep showed a slight decrease. The number of hogs forwarded this week was almost double the number shipped one year ago. Prices during the week ruled weak and lower, closing quotations being a trifle under those of ordinary shipping cattle, about 25@30c lower for hogs, and fully 50@60c lower for most grades of sheep.

CATTLE—Receipts last week amounted to 1,300, against 10,384 Wednesday and 4,695 last Saturday. The limited offerings sold slowly, and values averaged about steady for good prices. Medium and common shippers were almost entirely out of the market, and local dressed-beef men and canners purchased with only moderate freedom. Texans, Indian steers and Montana rangers, averaging 1,300 lbs, sold at $4.30, bunch about 100 lower-grade cattle at $3.50@3.75, butcher's cattle and stockers and feeders at $2.25@3.80. The general market finished quiet at the following quotations:

Extra prime beeves	$ 5.75@ 6.00
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs	5.35@ 5.70
Good to choice shipping, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@ 5.30
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@ 4.65
Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3.40@ 4.00
Fair to choice cows	2.40@ 3.25
Inferior to medium cows	1.25@ 2.25
Poor to choice bulls	2.00@ 3.00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	2.50@ 3.30
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.30@ 3.80
Grass-fed Texans	2.25@ 3.40
Northern range Texans	2.75
Northern range cattle	2.80@ 4.75
Milch cows, per head	35.00@45.00
Stock calves, per head	6.00@15.00

HOGS—Fresh arrivals figured up about 22,000, making the receipts 50,000 for Friday and Saturday and 15,000 for the week. Saturday's trade was excessively supplied, there being about 9,000 stale hogs carried over from Friday. Owners had a message of the situation, and with over 30,000 hogs on sale demanded heavy concessions. Trade was fairly active and prices ruled 10@15c lower, closing weak and 5@10c lower than Wednesday. The Murphy Packing Company commenced operations, making about three-fifths Chicago packers engaged in killing hogs. Packers' purchases amounted to 14,000 and Eastern shippers secured about 7,000. The number carried over reached about 15,000. Inferior to good heavy hogs sold at $3.20@3.75, principally at $3.40@3.55. Some extra fine butchers' pigs sold at $3.80@3.90, weights ranging from 185 to 205 lbs, with common as low as $3.30@3.40. The market closed very weak.

SHEEP—Receipts nominally unchanged. There were no fresh arrivals and the few stale offerings sold at about Friday's prices. Inferior to best natives ignored. Natives, 60 lbs and over, sold at $3.00@3.50. Native lambs, $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, none; market steady; common weak and slow; exporters' $4.25@5.50; good to choice shipping, $4.00@4.20; common to medium, $3.40@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; corn-fed Texas, $3.00@3.30; grass Texas steers, $2.00@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,025; heavy; shipments, 2,205; weak and very heavy; good to choice, $3.55@3.60; common to medium, $3.30@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 211 head; shipments, none; steady; fair to good, $2.00@2.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; dull, weak, and lower; good to choice shipping, $4.50@4.90; light, $3.50@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500 head; dull and a shade lower; common to fair, $2.00@2.65; good to choice, $2.85@3.15; Western lambs, common to good, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500 head; dull at yesterday's prices.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 900; market too small to make a market, and only a small local trade done.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,300; easy and slow; packing, $3.30@3.50; Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; butchers', $3.80@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 500; no supply and nothing done.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Unchanged; all through consignments; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

HOGS—Dull; Philadelphias, $3.90@4.00; Yorkers, $3.75 @3.80; grassers, $3.25@3.50; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

SHEEP—Continue demoralized; nothing doing; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 400 head.

LUMBER.

A fairly active trade was reported at the yards. The prices established by the lumbermen of Chicago and Saginaw, Mich., are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1½@2-inch	$44.00@48.00
4 and 5 inch	45.00@48.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 2-inch	33.00@43.00
Box, B, and C	33.00@38.00
A and B, 6-inch flooring	34.00@36.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	29.00@32.00
A and B siding	29.00@32.00
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.35@ 2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Lath, dry	2.20@ 2.25

The cargo market was inactive for lack of arrivals. Prices were very firm at the following range:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.25
Piece-stuff, long green	9.00@12.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	9.00@10.00
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	9.00@10.00
Medium boards and strips, green	14.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	11.00@12.00
Shingles, dry	2.00@2.10
Shingles, standard	1.90@ 2.05
Lath, green	2.20@ 2.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, demand good and supply large; winter, 6s 3d@6s 4d; spring, 6s 2d@6s 4d; California, 6s 3d @6s 4d; club, 7s 5d@7s 7d. Corn firm; fair demand at 4s 7½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 51s. Lard, 32s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s; short clear, 31s. Beef, 81s.

TALLOW—28s.

CHEESE—44s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—2 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, Eastern, 51s; dull; do Western, 42s; dull. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot, October, November, and December, 32s 3d; dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Supply large; No. 2 winter, 7s 3d; dull; do spring, 7s 3d; dull. Flour—Supply good; 8s 6d; dull. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot, 4s 7½d; firm; October, 4s 7d; firm; November, 4s 5d; easy; December, 4s 4½d; firm.

ANTWERP, Oct. 17.—PETROLEUM—19f 37½c paid; 19f 50c sellers for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged. Yesterday's sales were increased by late business by 2,000 bales American; sales today, 10,000, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 7,100 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, but the demand poor and the supply large. Corn firm, with fair demand.

LINSEED OIL—24s per cwt.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7½d per gallon.

LARD—Prime Western, 32s 3d per cwt.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Wheat quiet, but steady; California, 7s 1d@7s 4d; white Michigan, 7s 4d; red winter, 7s 3d; spring, 7s 3d. Corn rather easier at 4s 7½d. Flour—Winter wheat slow. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady; American red winter, 5s 6d; American spring, 32s 6d; California, steadier. Corn—None offered; fair average American mixed, 21s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn quiet; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 38s; nearly dem, 38s 6d; fair average quality of American spring wheat for prompt shipment, 31s 6d@32s; fair average quality of American winter extra C, 6½c; yellow, 34s@36s. Rice—Carolina, 26s@36s. Louisiana, 24s@35c.

HULL, Oct. 17.—The demand was slack but the market continued steady for choice grades. Poor grades were weak and not wanted. The offerings were liberal. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50 on track; $12.00 @12.50 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $6.50@8.00; choice to fancy prairie, $7.00@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@6.50; No. 2 prairie, $5.00@6.00. Receipts, 68 tons; shipments, 44 tons.

HIDES—Firm, and in moderate request. Receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted steers, 60 lbs and over, 6½c; heavy cows, 6c; No. 1 calf, 8@9 lbs, 12c; No. 2 do, 10@12 lbs; deacons, 5@6c; bulls, 6c; dry salted, 10@11c; No. 2 green salted, 7½c; No. 1 dry flint, 15@16c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horse-hooked 1c per cent off. Long-haired and thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—The market continued firm and active for both crudes and refined goods. Linseed oil was in light demand. Turpentine advanced 2c. We quote: Carbon, 11½c; best, snow white and water white, 10½c; extra white, 9½c; straight water white, 12½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9½c; Wisconsin test, straw color, 9c; Michigan test, prime white, 9½c; Michigan test, water white, 9c; Lima, 8½@9c; lard, No. 1, 45c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; neatsfoot, No. 1, 55c; sperm, $2.30; miners', 65c; neatsfoot, No. 1, 65c; bank, 45c; naphtha, 18c; gasoline, 76°, 26c; do, 86°, 34c.

POTATOES—While the receipts rapidly increased The demand from store was fair, but dealers held off in anticipation of a decline. We quote: Early rose from store, 65@75c in carload lots; Peerless, Burbank or Hebron, and Burbanks, choice, 60@65c in store, 55@60c.

POULTRY—Continued heavy. The receipts were fair, but the demand was slack. The inquiry was only moderate. We quote: Hens, 6@6½c; roosters, 5@6c; spring chickens, 6@6½c; ducks, 6@7c; spring ducks, 8@9c; old turkeys, 7@8c; young turkeys, 9@10c; extra choice for fancy, and $2.00@3.00 per doz; geese, $5.50@7.00 per doz.

TALLOW—City stock was firm and in good demand, but country grades dull and weak. Grease was firm, quiet and easy, with heavy accumulations. We quote: City, 3½@4c; No. 1 country, 3½@3¾c; No. 2 do, 3½@ 3½c; "A" white grease, 3½@3¾c; "B" do, 3½@3½c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—Dull and weak, except for cabbage, with an abundant supply. We quote: Beets, 75c @$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, $1.00@1.50 per doz; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; turnips, $1.00 @1.25 per brl; tomatoes, 25@50c per bu; cabbages, $3.00@ 5.00 per 100; cauliflower, 40@50c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 25@40c per crate; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.00 per brl; celery, 15@20c and mammoth 50c per doz; green peppers, 15c per bu; spinach, $1.00 per brl; cauliflowers, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Very firm and in fair request, particularly from Western mills. In some instances sales were made 1@2c in advance of the following quotations:

Fine, unwashed	17@18c	Fine, delaine	23@24c
Coarse, unwashed	15@16c	Coarse, unwashed	22@23c
Medium, unwashed	17@18c	Fine, washed	28@30c
Fine, unwashed	16@17c	Medium, washed	30@32c
Medium, unwashed	17@18c	Coarse, washed	27@29c
Coarse, unwashed	15@16c		

Quotations for Colorado, *Kansas, and West'n Iowa.